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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

New Truce Conference

UN Resists Red Demands. Allied & Communist truce teams went back into session in Panmunjom this week and found themselves at odds on 3 points involving prisoners.

The Communists rejected 3 main features of a UN plan (submitted in advance Apr. 17) for prisoners who would not go home. But in the face of UN warnings that the talks would be recessed if they bogged down, the Reds began to modify their stand Apr. 29.

A program submitted Apr. 26 (first truce-team meeting since Oct. 8) listed these exceptions to the UN plan:

- The Reds refused to accept Switzerland (UN nominee) as a neutral custodian of POWs during a truce. The Communists did not make a nomination of their own.
- They wanted the neutral power to hold the prisoners for 6 months—not 60 days as proposed by the UN—until it was decided where they would be sent.
- They demanded that prisoners be transported to the country serving as custodian. The UN held that this would be impractical and that the neutral should take charge of them in Korean territory.

Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN truce team chief, told North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il Apr. 26 that the Reds had offered no "acceptable solution." Harrison warned Apr. 27—as he had in a letter before the talks were revived—that the UN did not intend to become involved again in "protracted & useless arguments." He emphasized Apr. 29 that the UN could not "apply force" to send POWs to a neutral country "any more than we can apply force to repatriate them to (the Communist) side."

Nam Il said Apr. 29 that the Reds would be willing to let an "Asian nation" serve as custodian, but he still had not made a specific nomination. He indicated that the Reds might back down on their demand for 6-month internment, offering to make this "a subject for discussion." (Peiping Radio said Apr. 29 that Red POWs must be delivered from the "terrorism in American POW camps" and taken to a place where their "apprehensions" about returning home could be allayed.) Harrison told Nam in the truce meeting Apr. 30 it would be "undesirable" to send POWs to an Asian nation because it would be a neighbor of Red China, hence subject to Chinese threats.[1]

Prisoner Trades

First Allied Group Returned. The Communists completed Apr. 26 the return of 684 sick & injured Allied prisoners. They exceeded original quotas by returning 471 South Koreans, 149 Americans, 32 Britons, 15 Turks, 6 Colombians, 5 Australians, 2 Canadians, one Netherlander, one Filipino, one South African, one Greek. The Allies, who planned to return 6,033 Korean & Chinese Reds, continued to turn back 500 Communists a day through the Panmunjom exchange point. The Allies expected a lull in the return of disabled UN POWs during the new truce talks but maintained their Freedom Village receiving center near Panmunjom to receive more men the Reds had promised to send back from time to time.[2]

The first 35 Americans to be sent home to the U.S. landed at San Francisco after a flight from Tokyo via Honolulu Apr. 28-29. The Defense Dept. said Apr. 28 that a "small group" of returnees who may have "succumbed to Communist indoctrination" would be given medical & mental treatment at Valley Forge Army Hospital near Philadelphia. (South Korea also announced Apr. 20 that it would give its returnees 6 months of re-education to offset Red indoctrination before discharging them from service.)[3]

Prisoner Deaths. U.S. & ROK returnees Apr. 24-26 gave more accounts of deaths of prisoners due to Red brutalities, inadequate care, disease & exposure to winter weather since late 1950. American & British newsmen protested Apr. 23 against a Commonwealth Div. ban on its returnees giving out "details alleging brutal treatment." Lt. Gen. Harry Wells, Comonwealth commander, said Apr. 25 his returnees had brought back no such reports. However, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Cecil Cooper, 70, one of 7 British civilians freed by North Korea, said in London Apr. 23 that he took part in a forced march (Oct. 1950 in Yalu River area) during which 96 civilians died. He said many were aged, women & children.[4]

Warfare

Reward to Reds for MIGs. $100,000 was offered Apr. 27 by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, to the first Red flier who delivered a MIG-15 or other type of jet warplane to the Allies. $50,000 was offered for each subsequent Red jet delivered. The money was available from USAF "contingency" funds. Leaflets dropped from Allied planes over North Korea suggested that the planes be flown to Kimpo Airfield near Seoul via Paengyong Island (see map). The leaflets carried a picture of Lt. Franciszek Jarewski, who flew a MIG-15 from Poland to Denmark and was granted asylum Mar. 16 by the Danish Govt. (Jarewski, now in Munich broadcasting to Poland over Radio Free Europe, planned to go to the U.S. in May and try to join the USAF for service in Korea.)[5] British officials in London protested privately that they were not informed of Clark's offer and said it might hinder truce negotiations. Reports from Paris said

Wide World

Week in Headlines

International. *Korean truce conference resumed.*
Indo-Chinese Reds approached capital of Laos.
Russia praised Eisenhower's call for East-West peace.
NATO council "stretched out" armament goals.
UN Gen. Assembly recessed New York session.
Winston Churchill knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

United States. *President scrapped Truman loyalty-security standards, ordered stricter program.*
Senators ended "filibuster" on off-shore oil.
Congress deepened Eisenhower's budget cuts.

1—see p. 121C-F; Vol. XII, 317B-C 2—see pp. 122D, 106K 3—see pr. 121H-122A 4—see pp. 122B, 113M 5—see p. 75N (See Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Reds Approach Laotian Capital

Wide World

Arrows on map show direction of Viet Minh columns advancing on Luangprabang, capital of Laos kingdom in northern Indo-China. One force took French fortress of Muongngoi Apr. 24; another advanced from south after capturing Xiengkhouang; 3d approached French stronghold on Plaine des Jarres (shaded area). Viet Minh proclaimed Apr. 27 its own new Laotian Govt. headed by Soupbanou Vong as "president." French were flying reinforcements to Luangprabang Apr. 30 when Reds were reported 25 mi. away to east, 35 mi. to north, 43 mi. to northeast.

U.S. Senate leaders reported Apr. 29 that American military aid supplies intended for Europe would be diverted to Indo-China because of Laotian crisis. State Secy. Dulles conferred with Senate Forgn. Relations Com., said invasion of Laos posed "serious new problem."[1]

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offers similar to the one made by Clark had been circulated quietly to fliers behind the Iron Curtain for at least 2 years by U.S. intelligence agents.

MacArthur For More Force. Gen. Douglas MacArthur reiterated in a letter made public Apr. 24 his view that the USAF should "destroy Red China's flimsy industrial base and sever her tenuous supply lines from the Soviet" if necessary to win the Korean war. He said in a letter (dated Apr. 19) to Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) that such a threat "might well settle the Korean war and all other pending global issues." Byrd had written MacArthur Apr. 13 for the general's comment on testimony by ex-Army Secy. Frank Pace (to the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee investigating ammunition supplies) that MacArthur had believed the Korean war would end in Oct.-Nov. 1950. MacArthur confirmed that he had not expected the Chinese Reds to intervene, but he explained: "By one process or another it was conjectured by, or conveyed to" the Chinese that they could go to the rescue of the Korean Reds "relieved from any destructive action of our military forces within their own areas." MacArthur denounced "the inertia of our diplomacy" as having "failed utterly to utilize the victory" gained when Allied forces drove almost to the Yalu in Oct., 1950.[2]

Fighting. Small-scale land battles were fought in several sectors of the front Apr. 24-26. U.S. Navy fliers carried out heavy raids Apr. 28 on Tanchon & Sopo, Red build-up centers in northeastern Korea. Score on plane losses the week ending Apr. 26 as reported by the USAF: at least one Red MIG-15 downed in combat, 2 Allied planes lost to enemy ground fire.[3]

U.S. casualties through Apr. 24 totaled 134,410 (23,869 dead), according to the Apr. 29 report.[4]

South Korean Premier elected by 103-63 vote of the Natl. Assembly in Pusan Apr. 24: Pak Too Chin, ex-Deputy Premier, nominee of Pres. Syngman Rhee. The office had been vacant since the House rejected last October Rhee's nomination of Lee Yun Yung.[5] . . . **Robert D. Murphy**, 58, retiring U.S. Ambassador to Japan, was appointed Apr. 28 to serve with the UN truce team in Korea as political adviser to Gen. Mark W. Clark.[6]

COLD WAR

Soviet Response to Eisenhower. Russian leaders published in *Izvestia & Pravda* Apr. 25 a statement of their "sympathy" with Pres. Eisenhower's call (in his foreign policy speech Apr. 16) for "a genuine & complete peace." The Soviet reply to the President, in preparation for 8 days, criticized him for making "preliminary demands" in connection with an East-West settlement. But it said the USSR was ready for "serious businesslike discussions of disputed problems both by means of direct talk and also in necessary cases within the framework of the UN." The lengthy Kremlin statement took up the entire front page of *Pravda* (Communist party newspaper) had attracted large crowds of Moscow citizens when it was posted on public billboards in the city.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, in a statement on the Soviet declaration, said it might be "a first step toward something concrete." However, he said, "the free world will continue to wait for the definite steps that must be made if the Soviet leaders are sincerely interested in a cooperative solution to world problems."

The President had said in a news conference Apr. 23 that the U.S. must establish its defense program on a plateau, not peaks & valleys, to be ready for crises whenever they might occur. He also said in a speech to Republican women in Washington Apr. 24 that the U.S. would strive for the peace "all people want" but warned against expectation of "miracle overnight accomplishment."[7]

Molotov for 5-Power Pact. A peace pact between the U.S., Russia, France, Britain & Red China, often proposed by the Russians in recent years of the Cold War, was indorsed again Apr. 28 by Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov. He sent a Paris committee of the pro-Soviet Congress of the Peoples in Defense of Peace a telegram declaring that the USSR "solidarizes" with the committee's plea for the 5-power pact. Press Officer Michael J. McDermott of the U.S. State Dept. commented Apr. 28 that such a pact was "unnecessary" under the UN, had been "a standard Stalinist-Communist proposal for many years."[8]

NATO 'Stretches' Goals. The North Atlantic Council (Foreign, Defense & Economic Ministers of 14 NATO nations) revised NATO military goals during a Paris meeting Apr. 23-25. Adopting a policy of stressing long-term "quality" rather than short-term "quantity" of forces, it set goals of 5,500 planes & 60 divisions for this year, 7,000 planes & 70 divisions by 1955. (Existing force: 4,000 planes, 50 divisions. Original targets set in Feb. 1952: 6,500 planes & 75 divisions by the end of this year, 9,000 planes & 96 divisions by 1955.)

The Council also revised its "infrastructure" program of permanent military installations in Europe by taking it off a year-to-year basis and adopting a 4-year program to cost $885 million. U.S. officials attending the Paris talks (State Secy. Dulles, Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey, MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen) were said to have stressed that Europeans must determine the NATO pace by their ability & willingness to contribute to it.

A final communiqué on the Council meeting Apr. 25 stressed a pledge to "broaden cooperation in every field" covered by the Atlantic pact—economic & cultural as well as military—to "make the Atlantic community a lasting reality." Dulles also persuaded the Council to pass a resolution urging ratification of the European Army pact "by all signatories." Dulles declared on returning to

1—see p. 122J 2—see p. 33C 3—see p. 122F 4—see p. 114H 5—see p. 89E 6—see p. 101M-N 7—see p. 122M 8—see p. 98K

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Washington Apr. 27 that, as a result of the Council session (NATO's 11th), the organization would function in the future "with greater firmness, greater strength & greater economy."[1]

Germans Balk on EDC. The West German Bundesrat (upper house) refused by a 20-18 vote Apr. 24 to take action on the EDC treaty & West German peace contract on grounds that the West German Constitutional Court should rule first on their validity. Social Democrats led opposition to ratification, urging that West Germany "wait & see" whether the Russians might make a better offer on German unification.[2]

UNITED NATIONS

Assembly Recesses. The UN Gen. Assembly in New York cleared its agenda Apr. 23 and recessed until a Korean armistice or "other developments" necessitated another meeting. The Assembly's final acts Apr. 23:

Authorized an impartial investigation of Soviet charges that UN forces used germ warfare in Korea & China. Vote: 51-5 (Soviet bloc opposed; Burma, India, Indonesia & Saudi Arabia abstaining).

Condemned the presence of Nationalist Chinese troops in Burma and called for their immediate withdrawal or internment. Vote: 59-0 (Nationalist China abstaining).[3]

Other major actions during the Assembly's 7th session:

Austria—Appealed to Big 4 powers to reach a peace treaty.

Budget—Approved appropriations totaling $48,327,700 for 1953 budget; reduced U.S. assessment, increased Russia's in line with principle that no nation should contribute more than ⅓ of UN expenses in one year.

Children's Fund—Asked governments & individuals to contribute to $20 million UN Intl. Children's Emergency Fund & publicize its program. (The ICEF reported Apr. 27 that 60 million youngsters in 84 nations had received ICEF food, drugs or medical aid since 1946. Distribution of current aid in 69 countries & territories: Asia 45%, Lat. Amer. 20%, Africa 15%, East Mediterranean 15%, Europe 5%. The agency adopted a $5,300,000 program for 30 nations Mar. 26, leaving only $2,600 in its treasury.)

Collective Security—Continued Collective Measures Com. to 1955.

Disarmament—Continued Disarmament Comm., tied its future work to UN majority's concept of stage-by-stage disarmament & atomic control.

Security Council—Elected Columbia, Denmark & Lebanon, effective Jan. 1, replacing Brazil, Netherlands & Turkey (council elections held Oct. 25, 1952).

Greek Repatriation—Appealed to Soviet bloc to repatriate 3,000 civil war prisoners; condemned Red states for refusing to return children. (50 Greek children taken to Yugoslavia during the civil war left Belgrade Apr. 26 to rejoin their parents in Greece, bringing to 538 the number of Greek children repatriated by Yugoslavia.)

Korea—Adopted Indian compromise on repatriation of Korean war prisoners (plan rejected by North Korea & Red China); approved resolution backing UN efforts to rebuild economy of Republic of Korea; rejected Soviet charge of atrocities in UN POW camps; unanimously adopted Brazilian resolution urging early settlement of Korean war.

Membership—Formed committee to study admission of new UN members.

News Reports—Requested governments to sign a pact to correct "false or distorted" reports to which other governments objected.

North Africa—Urged France & Tunisia to continue negotiations to effect Tunisian self-government; expressed hope that France & Morocco would continue talks on development of free political institutions in Morocco.

Palestine—Noted Israeli charge of Arab armistice violations; asked Arab states to end hostile practices, establish peaceful relations with Israel; failed to give required ⅔ majority backing to Political Com.'s recommendation for direct Israeli-Arab talks; readjusted financial allocations of 3-year $250 million Arab refugee rehabilitation program and authorized increase in current budget of UN Relief & Works Agency.

Peace Observation Comm.—Reappointed for 2 years a watchdog committee to observe & report on potential danger spots.

Racial Discrimination—Voted for abolition of laws & practices of racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories.

Secretariat—Installed Dag Hammarskjoeld of Sweden for 5-year term as Secy. Gen. Apr. 10; also asked Secy. Gen. to prepare full-length report on streamlining Secretariat organization; expressed confidence that Secy. Gen. would abide by provisions of UN Charter, emphasizing integrity & international character of Secretariat.

South Africa—Named 2 committees on racial problems; postponed discussion of South-West Africa's international status to next session.

Technical Aid—Urged extension & continued progress of expanded Technical Assistance Program to improve living standards of backward countries.

Women—Opened for signature Convention on Political Rights of Women.

(For details on these actions see Indexes to Vols. XII, XIII for listings by subject under UNITED NATIONS—GEN. Assembly.)

Economic Council. The UN Economic & Social Council ended a 5-week session in New York Apr. 28 with delegates noting that a more congenial atmosphere had replaced the usual East-West discord. An Indian motion to postpone consideration of full membership for Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, South Korea, Laos, Nepal & Viet Nam in the Economic Comm. for Asia & the Far East was adopted Apr. 27 (U.S., Britain & France opposed). Afghanistan was admitted to the commission without dissent Apr. 24.

The Council's Social Com., by a vote of 16 to 0 (Poland abstaining), recommended Apr. 20 that the 1926 League of Nations convention on slavery be transferred to the UN. The action followed discussion of a 3-year UN survey (submitted Mar. 26) which revealed that slavery in its crudest forms had increased in the world since the end of World War II.[4]

UN Comm. on Narcotic Drugs ended its 8th session Apr. 24 in New York after studying a proposed single international treaty on narcotics control to replace existing agreements. U.S. Fed. Narcotics Comm. Harry Anslinger told the commission Apr. 15 that a large part of illicit drug traffic from China, directed officially by the Communist Chinese Govt., was aimed at the U.S. to sabotage health & morale.[5] . . . **UNESCO** board reported Apr. 18 it had failed to agree on a candidate for Director General and had postponed until July 1 a special UNESCO general conference planned for May 19.[6] A UNESCO report Apr. 16 showed: Finland had the world's highest literacy rate with 99%; the literacy rate in some parts of Africa was only 1%; it was 97% among U.S. citizens over 14 years of age. . . . **Intl. Civil Aviation Org.** reported Apr. 23 that Britain had become the 19th signatory to the 1952 Rome convention on aircraft liability. . . . **Ex-Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie** received New York City's Medal of Honor Apr. 27 for "distinguished & exceptional public service." (The World Veterans Fed. gave Lie its first annual Peace Award Apr. 14.)[7]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Revamps Loyalty-Security Program. Pres. Eisenhower replaced the controversial Truman Admin. loyalty-security program with a new, stricter system which he outlined in a 5-page Executive Order Apr. 27.

The new program, which was to take effect May 27, emphasized the responsibility of heads of Govt. departments & agencies to make sure they hire no disloyal persons or security risks and dismiss any found in Govt. jobs. The Civil Service Comm.'s Loyalty Review Board and Regional Loyalty Review Boards were to go out of existence Aug. 27 under the order. Appeals were to be heard by "hearing boards," but department & agency heads retained full authority, as before, to decide whether to keep or fire an employe. The Civil Service Comm. was directed to set up a Security-Investigations Index covering everybody who was subjected to a security investigation. The order provided for rechecks of all employes who had undergone full-field investigation under the Truman program.

Pres. Eisenhower briefed Chairmen Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) of the Sen. Investigations Subcom., William Jenner (R., Ind.) of the Sen. Internal Security Subcom. and Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) of the House Un-American Activities Com. on the order before he released it. All 3 approved it. McCarthy called it "pretty darn good," "a tremendous improvement over the old method."

Chrmn. Hiram Bingham of the Loyalty Review Board said the order "puts into effect some of the things I tried to get Pres. Truman to put into effect," such as going "beyond the field of loyalty" by allowing "us to get rid of people we thought were undesirable & unsuitable but not disloyal." He regretted "that there is no appeal allowed from the decisions" of the department heads since he "found that people who make decisions . . . on firing do not always do so justly." He called it "a mistake to extend the character of 'sensitive' to such agencies as" the Agriculture, Post Office & Interior Depts. He warned that "because of this extension" 1½ million people in non-sensitive agencies lose their "rights of appeal" and "can be put out because somebody doesn't like them."

The Scientists Com. on Loyalty & Security warned in New Haven, Conn. Apr. 28 that the program could discourage scientists & others from taking Govt. jobs.[6]

Plans State & Defense Reforms. Pres. Eisenhower presented to GOP Congressional leaders Apr. 23 plans drafted by his Govt. Reorg. Com. to (a) strip the State Dept. of its overseas information functions, (b) unify

1—see p. 105C-D 2—see p. 115C 3—see p. 122L 4—see p. 51M
5—see p. 27F 6—see p. 36B 7—see p. 105K-M 8—see Vol. XII, 351L

BIGGEST-SPENDING LOBBIES. 1952 legislative expenditures of the nation's biggest-spending lobbies, as reported in Apr. 24 issue of *AFL News-Reporter*:[1]

Natl. Assn. of Elec. Companies	$477,941.74	American Farm Bureau Fed.	84,935.00
American Medical Assn.	270,174.26	Southern States Industrial Council	83,883.56
Assn. of Amer. R.R.s.	235,977.74	Natl. Tax Equality Assn.	63,745.39
Natl. Milk Producers Fed.	219,837.26	Manufacturing Chemists' Assn., Inc.	62,750.00
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	127,893.65	Natl. Housing Conference Inc.	61,917.70
Colorado River Assn.	111,538.15	Natl. St. Lawrence Project Conference	61,892.07
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	106,464.66	American Tariff League, Inc.	55,665.37
American Legion	106,235.09	Com. for Pipe Line Companies	52,921.80
American Fed. of Labor	105,537.20	Natl. Lumber Mfrs. Assn.	52,480.46
Natl. Fed. of Post Office Clerks	97,869.16	Gen. Electric Co.	51,644.37
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	93,297.29		

foreign aid under the Mutual Security Agency and (c) transfer responsibilities of Defense Dept. boards to the civilian Asst. Defense Secretaries. The proposals included creation of a U.S. Information Service to run the Voice of America, the Intl. Press Service, the Intl. Educational Exchange Service, the overseas information libraries and other foreign information services of the State Dept. It would be guided by a strengthened Natl. Security Council. It was also proposed that the Intl. Technical Cooperation (Point 4) Admin. be shifted from the State Dept. to the MSA and that the Defense Dept.'s Munitions Board and Research & Development Board be abolished.[2]

Backs Seaway. Pres. Eisenhower, in an Apr. 24 letter to Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com., indorsed the Natl. Security Council's statement that "early initiation & completion of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Seaway is in the interest of national security." The Council urged U.S. participation in the seaway's construction and recommended prompt U.S. action "to clear the way for commencement of the project, whether by Canada alone" or jointly by Canada & the U.S. The President had announced his backing of the Council's recommendation at his press conference Apr. 23, also had come out in favor of a St. Lawrence hydro-electric project to be developed jointly by N.Y. State & Ontario.[3]

Curbs Leave Pay. Pres. Eisenhower ordered Apr. 23 that Presidential appointees leaving Govt. service were to get no money for unused vacations "except upon a clear showing of entitlement." He revealed that he was asking Congress for legislation clamping down on such payments.

Actg. Rent Stabilizer William G. Barr announced Apr. 23 the dismissal of 3 officials—John J. Madigan, Edwin A. Dupree & Mrs. Linda A. Matteo—who, he said, "instigated, participated in & approved" a plan for collecting terminal leave pay. Rep. H. R. Gross (R., Ia.) said Apr. 18 that ex-Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle & other ex-OPS officials had collected a total of $2,070,000 in accumulated leave pay. DiSalle retorted that he had put in the equivalent of 8 months of overtime without pay and that he saw nothing wrong in receiving $1,869 for vacations to which he was entitled but which he did not take.[4]

Urges Admitting 240,000 Aliens. Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress Apr. 22 to come to the aid of Iron Curtain escapees, refugees & residents of overcrowded Western European countries by enacting, "within the framework of the immigration laws," an emergency bill for "special admission" of 120,000 immigrants a year for 2 years.

Legislation to carry out this proposal was introduced Apr. 24 by Sens. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), Robt. C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.) & Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.). Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) lauded Gen. Eisenhower's request but said his plan to implement it under the existing McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was "obviously" impossible. Dr. G. J. Van Heuven Goedhart, UN High Comm. for Refugees, sent Pres. Eisenhower a cablegram of "sincere appreciation" for the proposal Apr. 25.

Pres. Eisenhower was revealed Apr. 27 to have requested investigation of McCarran-Walter Act operations in view of "a great many complaints" of "many serious & inequitable restrictions." He made the request in an Apr. 6 letter to Chrmn. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) of the Immigration Subcom. of the Sen. Judiciary Com. Complaints for study included dissatisfaction with provisions which, it was charged: (a) Give "naturalized citizens . . . only '2d class' citizenship"; (b) permit entry of Nazis & Fascists; (c) bar former political prisoners if their political offenses had been labeled "criminal"; (d) disregard an alien's long record of good conduct and subject him to deportation if, after entering the U.S., he ever was involved in "activity or affiliation designated as "subversive.' "[5]

CONGRESS

Off-Shore 'Filibuster'

Month-Long Debate Ending. Opponents of the off-shore oil bill agreed Apr. 28, after holding the Senate floor since Apr. 1, to let the measure come up for a vote May 5. The fight against giving states title to oil-rich submerged lands off their coasts had been conducted by a predominantly Democratic group of Senate liberals. They capitulated after Sen. Majority Leader Robert A. Taft announced that he intended to keep the Senate in continuous session until the issue was disposed of.

Taft & other backers of the off-shore bill repeatedly accused the opposition of filibustering. This was denied by the liberal group, which was composed of many Senators who had fought Southern filibusters against civil rights. Members of the group said they were speaking only on the merits of the case in an attempt to "educate the American people" about a "big steal" which would give 3 states valuable property belonging to all Americans. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) offered Apr. 20 to prove he opposed filibustering by supporting "a motion at this very moment to set aside this debate and to proceed immediately to take up a change in the rules which would permit . . . closure after fair & reasonable debate, by majority vote." Taft rejected this.

Morse Sets 22-Hr. Speech Mark. Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.), another leading opponent of the bill, made the longest Senate speech on record when he argued against the measure for 22 hours, 26 minutes, beginning at 11:40 a.m. Apr. 24 and winding up at 10:06 a.m. Apr. 25. He broke the record of 18 hours, 23 minutes set by the late Robert M. LaFollette Sr. (R., Wis.) in 1908. He far outdistanced the late Sen. Huey P. Long (D., La.) who made a 15-hour, 35-minute speech in 1935. Both LaFollette & Long left the floor for brief periods during their record efforts when supporters caused interruptions by demanding quorum calls. Morse, however, was aided by no quorum calls and remained on his feet the entire time. The previous record for continuous Senate speeches unbroken by quorum calls had been claimed by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.), who spoke for 12 hours, 19 minutes in an address in 1949.

Morse sustained himself during his self-imposed ordeal by occasionally eating crackers & a candy bar, drinking bouillon, coffee & tea and swallowing ice. When he ended his speech, he said he had done so because "I had finished all I wanted to say." In the main, he kept to the point charging that the bill was an attempt to "give away" to 3 states $50 to $300 billion in oil resources which he claimed were the property of all the American people.[6]

'Ike' Urges Approval. Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter to Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) Apr. 24, urged "prompt" passage of the off-shore bill. Anderson & 24 other opponents of the measure (22 D., Republicans Wm. Langer [N.D.] & Chas. W. Tobey [N.H.] and independent Morse) had sent the President a letter Apr. 21 asking whether he supported Texas' & Florida's claims to submerged lands extending 10½ mi. into the Gulf of Mexico. The President, by quoting the Republican platform & his campaign remarks on the subject, indicated that he backed the 10½ mi. claim. He said he hesitated "to express an opinion on legislative matters" but was "deeply concerned with the delay of the entire Administration program."

Opposition Proposals Rejected. 20 Senators opposing the bill offered in a letter to Taft Apr. 17 temporarily to halt the debate if Taft called up controls bills. They did

1—see Vol. XII, p. 97D-E 2—see p. 132M 3—see p. 12B; Vol. XII, 185E 4—see p. 100G 5—see p. 91B 6—see p. 123D

this to refute Taft's charge that they were responsible for delaying controls measures. Taft initially ignored their offer but charged Apr. 18 that their "filibuster" was holding up the entire legislative program. The offer came to a vote Apr. 23 and was defeated by a 61-21 vote after Taft called it "a fraud."

The Senate Apr. 27 defeated by a 56-33 vote (38 R. & 18 D. vs. 25 D., 7 R. & one ind.) an opposition proposal introduced by Sens. Anderson & Lister Hill (D., Ala.) to susbstitute a measure retaining federal control of the disputed lands but earmarking 37½% of their revenues for education in the states they bordered. The vote was actually on a motion to table the substitute.

An amendment giving the Fed. Govt. control of lands beyond the 3-mi. limit was rejected Apr. 28 by a 58-26 vote (39 R. & 19 D. vs. 20 D., 5 R. & one ind.). It had been offered by Sens. Anderson & Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.).[1]

Budget Cutting

Interior Funds Cut. A $406,080,343 appropriation for Interior Dept. operations in fiscal 1954 was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate Apr. 28. This was $201,256,057 less than the Truman Admin. had budgeted, $78,281,857 below the Eisenhower Admin. request. $133,146,675 went to the Reclamation Bureau—$98,041,325 less than the Truman Admin. had proposed and more than $44 million less than the Eisenhower Admin. request. Proposals by House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (Tex.) to restore public power cuts lost by votes of 173-133 & 212-167.

The House Appropriations Com., urging the slashes Apr. 23, issued a statement declaring that the Interior Dept. "should be concerned with only those functions or activities which private enterprise cannot undertake." It proposed "a working partnership between the Fed. Govt. & private interests" in cases "where private enterprise is unable to completely develop resources without assistance."[2]

McGrath Quits Over Education Slash. Earl J. McGrath resigned as U.S. Education Commissioner Apr. 22 because of budget cuts which, he said, were "making it impossible . . . to serve education in this country through this office." McGrath, who quit less than 24 hours after learning of a new $8,448,391 cut in the $88,876,370 Office of Education budget, hinted in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower that programs for educating children of migratory workers, aiding libraries and stimulating foreign-language teaching had been scrapped and other educational services crippled just to save "small sums." Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Health, Welfare & Education Secretary, denied to reporters Apr. 27 that the education cuts were large enough seriously to hurt Govt. educational programs. She reported that she had cut her department's budget by $63,893,891—from $1,786,528,761 to $1,722,544,870. Biggest cut, $51,228,000, was in Public Health Service research & hospital construction. (Mrs. Hobby, a life-long Texas Democrat, told the reporters that she hoped for "a greater Republican margin in the next House & Senate than is now the case." She said she had voted for 3 Republican Presidential nominees—Willkie, Dewey & Gen. Eisenhower—but at the same time had supported the state Democratic ticket.)[3]

Information Jobs, Broadcasts Cut. Dr. Robert L. Johnson, new chief of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin., told a Sen. Forgn. Relations subcommittee Apr. 22 that his agency was dismissing 830 employes in the U. S. & abroad and abolishing 160 vacant jobs. He said the job cut & the elimination of a few Voice of America foreign-language broadcasts were economy measures in compliance with a Budget Bureau directive, would save $4,300,000 a year. Johnson said programs to Iron Curtain lands would be increased; broadcasts being dropped were those in French, Portuguese & Spanish to Latin America and those in Malayan, Hebrew & Thai.[4]

Byrd Budget Formula. Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) declared in a detailed 9-page statement Apr. 25 that the budget could be balanced by (a) cutting $6.8 billion from expenditures recommended by the outgoing Truman Admin., (b) canceling $2.1 billion in scheduled tax cuts and (c) requiring Govt. corporations & other federal agencies to dispose of $1 billion worth of assets. He urged the Eisenhower Admin. to press Congress to maintain taxes at current levels. Byrd told U.S. Chamber of Commerce delegates at a luncheon in Washington Apr. 27 that the Chamber's proposal for balancing the budget & cutting taxes by putting the Govt. on a "cash budget" was completely wrong. The plan called for use of money from social security & other Govt. trust funds. Such money, Byrd said, was "a sacred trust" and "not ordinary income."[5]

Rent Bill Passed. Compromise legislation extending federal rent controls through July 31 was passed by 187-66 House vote Apr. 23 and Senate voice vote Apr. 25 and sent to the President. The curbs had been scheduled to expire Apr. 30. The bill would discontinue rent ceilings on some 4,300,000 dwelling units in 1,300 communities Aug. 1. It also tightened standards for "critical defense areas" where rent controls were to continue after Aug. 1. (A bill extending Dist. of Columbia rent controls through July 31 was passed by both houses Apr. 28. The Sen. Banking Com. Apr. 27 dropped from its stand-by controls bill a 5-mo. extension of rent curbs.)[6]

GENERAL

12 'Fronts' Accused. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. urged the Subversive Activities Control Board Apr. 22 to order the following 12 organizations to register with the Justice Dept. under the Internal Security Act as Communist "fronts": Labor Youth League, Intl. Workers Order, Civil Rights Congress, American Com. for Protection of Forgn. Born, Natl. Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Com., Jefferson School of Social Science, United May Day Com., Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Council on African Affairs, Com. for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, American Slav Congress.

Thayer Ousted on 'Morals.' State Undersecy. Donald B. Lourie told Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) at Sen. Appropriations subcommittee hearings Apr. 20 that Charles W. Thayer had quit as consul general at Munich only after he was informed that "he would be dismissed" on the "basis of morals charges." Thayer rejected a chance to appeal, Lourie said. McCarthy charged Apr. 27 that State Dept. Press Officer Lincoln White had "falsified the record" by saying Thayer's resignation was voluntary. (Robert W. Scott McLeod told the subcommittee Apr. 20 that the State Dept. had "separated" 19 employes on homosexual charges since he became the department's security chief Mar. 3.)[7]

(It was disclosed Apr. 18 that John Paton Davies Jr., director of the Political Affairs Office of the American High Comm. in Germany and cleared last year of security charges, had been transferred to a new job as counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Lima, Peru.)[8]

British Dam Bid Rejected. The U.S. Army Engineers were denounced by the British press & many British officials for rejecting a British company's low bid for generators & transformers at the Chief Joseph Dam, which was to be built at Brewster, Wash. The Defense Dept. confirmed Apr. 16 that the Army had rejected all bids and was restudying the project. The English Electric & Trading Co., Ltd. had asked $4,406,493 to build & install the generators, $1,831,880 for the transformers. Closest American bids were $4,966,363 for the generators (by Gen. Electric), $2,204,068 for the transformers (by Maloney Electric). British Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft told Commons Apr. 20 Britain considered this a disturbing indication of Eisenhower Admin. trade policy.[9]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Prime Min. Winston Churchill was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II Apr. 24 and invested with the Order of the Garter, highest & oldest order of knighthood within the gift of the British sovereign. . . . Commons approved

1—see p. 109D 2—see p. 124L 3—see p. 87P 4—see p. 117D-E
5—see p. 124P 6—see p. 125E 7—see p. 125L 8—see p. 117E-F
9—see p. 44H

58 amendments Apr. 27 to effect final denationalization of long-distance road transport.[1]

France. French voters chose 466,800 municipal councillors in local elections Apr. 26. Unofficial returns Apr. 27 showed a maintenance of strength by Communists and heavy losses for de Gaullists. Biggest gains were made by ex-Premier Antoine Pinay's Independents. Socialists made slight gains at the expense of conservative parties and the Popular Republican Movement held its own.[2]

(French Communist Party Secy. Gen. Maurice Thorez, 52, returned to Paris Apr. 10 after 29 months in Russia for treatment of paralysis due to cerebral hemorrhage.)[3]

Iran. Iranian Natl. Police Chief Brig. Gen. Mahmud Afshartous, 45, missing since Apr. 20, was found dead of strangulation Apr. 26 in a roadside grave near Teheran. At least 20 persons, including 3 retired army generals & Mostaf Kashani, son of Majlis Speaker Ayatollah Sayed Abolghassem Kashani, were held in connection with the crime. Afshartous, related to Premier Mohammed Mossadegh through marriage, was buried in Teheran Apr. 27. Indications were that public feeling against his death had strengthened Mossadegh's regime.

Hussein Ala, Court Minister to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, resigned Apr. 23 and was succeeded Apr. 25 by Abolghassem Amini. Ala, former ambassador to the U.S. & UN, was regarded as a political foe of Mossadegh.

The Iranian Govt. announced Apr. 27 it would sell oil to American & Japanese purchasers for half the prevailing prices if payment was made in U. S. dollars. The offer was good for 6 months. (The Idemitsu Kosan Co. of Japan said in Tokyo Apr. 10 it had agreed to buy an unlimited quantity of Iranian oil. Its tanker *Nissyo Maru* left Abadan Apr. 13 with 18,000 tons of gasoline & fuel oil. Another cargo of Iranian oil reached Leghorn, Italy Apr. 9 on the tanker *Alba*, owned by the Italian Supor Co.)[4]

Communist & Nationalist mobs sacked the U.S. Point 4 regional office building in Shiraz Apr. 15 and attacked homes of U. S. staff members in Teheran Apr. 16. 38 American employes & their families in Shiraz took refuge in the house of an Iranian official. The U. S. Embassy said Apr. 18 that the Shiraz offices would be reopened.[5]

Israel. Israel charged Jordan with another breach of armistice terms complaining to the UN Mixed Armistice Comm. Apr. 27 that the Arab Legion had moved reinforcements the day before to Augusta Victoria Hospital on Mt. Scopus (Jerusalem), a demilitarized zone open only to civilians. Egypt & Iraq also protested to the UN Apr. 27 that Israelis had killed Arab civilians in unprovoked attacks along the Israeli-Jordanian border in Jerusalem. The Jerusalem clashes began Apr. 22 with an exchange of gunfire in which 4 Arabs were killed, 14 Arabs & 4 Israelis wounded. The commission negotiated a cease-fire Apr. 23.

(Israel has received $416 million in direct contributions from U.S. Jews since the state was established 5 years ago, Chrmn. Rudolf G. Sonneborn of the United Israel Appeal reported Apr. 28. The total did not include bond sales, loans or private investments made in Israel.)

Japan. Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Party gained 11 seats in the House of Councillors, bringing its total to 46, in upper house elections Apr. 24. Other totals: Left Socialists 40 (gain of 9), ultra-conservative Green Wind Party 34 (loss of 20), Right Socialists 26 (loss of 4), Progressives 15 (loss of one), New Liberals 2 (loss of 3), Communists one (loss of 2), Labor-Farmer 2 (loss of 2), Independents 37 (gain of 22).[6] . . . Emperor Hirohito was 52 Apr. 29. . . . Crown Prince Akihito, 19, arrived in Southampton, Eng. Apr. 27 to attend Queen Elizabeth's coronation. On his westward trip he made a cross-Canada tour and sailed from New York Apr. 22.

Kenya. The Govt. ordered security forces Apr. 24 to shoot any suspected Mau Mau cultist who failed to halt when challenged. Police raided 40 farms near Nanyuki Apr. 24, said they discovered 249 Mau Maus among nearly 1,500 native workers. 6,000 Africans in the shanty village of Kariobangi (near Nairobi) were rounded up for questioning Apr. 24 and their village was ordered destroyed by bulldozers. 7,000 natives in 2 villages northeast of Nairobi were evicted Apr. 17 and their homes were leveled similarly Apr. 19. The area was called Nairobi's Mau Mau hq.

Kenya African Union Pres. Jomo (Burning Spear) Kenyatta, 50, & 5 others were sentenced to 7 years in jail Apr. 8 for inspiring & assisting Mau Mau terrorism. Sentenced with him: Fred Kubai, Kenya African Union executive council member & Kenya Transport Workers Union leader; Richard Achieng Oneko, ex-newspaper editor & African member of the Nairobi city council; Bildad M. Gaggia, Nairobi branch secretary of the Kenya African Union; Kunga Karumba, African Union executive member & Paul Ngei, African Union representative among the Wakamba tribe. The defendants pleaded not guilty. The sentences, handed down by British Magistrate R. S. Thacker in Kapenguria, were subject to confirmation by the Kenya Supreme Court. The Mau Mau high command Apr. 22 vowed death to all participants in the trial & sentencing.[7]

Kenya's London representative E. A. Vasey said Apr. 27 he sought £19,500,000 ($54,600,000) in British loans to finance a colonial development program because the Kenya Govt. had run into debt in the anti-Mau Mau drive. A 7-man "war council," headed by Gov. Sir Evelyn Baring, was named Apr. 10 to carry out anti-Mau Mau strategy. 6 members of Baring's Govt. House staff were arrested Apr. 5 as Mau Mau members. The Govt. ordered the death penalty Apr. 5 for Africans illegally possessing firearms.[8]

Pakistan. Prime Min. Mohammed Ali announced economy measures Apr. 24 in an attempt to show a budget surplus by the year's end. He recalled diplomatic missions to Brazil, Spain, Scandinavia, Italy & Japan and said Pakistan would send delegates to international conferences only when the meetings were of vital interest to the nation. . . . Moslem women voted for the first time Apr. 24 in Karachi's first municipal election. Extra police were called out to protect the women from male hecklers. . . . Ex-Punjab Province Min. Mohammed Husain Chatha was arrested at his home Apr. 26 under the Public Safety Act. Release of 2 Opposition leaders—East Pakistan Awami (People's) League Pres. Maulana Abdul Hamid Bhashani & his chief aide, Mohammed Osman Ali—from an East Pakistan jail where they had been held for 3½ years under security measures was ordered Apr. 22. . . . Police arrested 177 striking employes of the Karachi streetcar company Apr. 28 after a clash in which 30 strikers were injured. . . . The Govt. granted a 2,000 rupee ($600) monthly pension to ex-Prime Min. Khwaja Nazimuddin Apr. 22 because of his service as Pakistani Governor General. A condition of the pension was that he retire from public life and accept no salaried post.[9]

Suez. Negotiations on withdrawal of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone began Apr. 27 in Cairo. Top negotiators: Premier Mohammed Naguib & Forgn. Min. Mahmoud Fawzi for Egypt; Amb. Sir Ralph Stevenson & Gen. Sir Brian Robertson for Britain. (Suez Canal traffic reached a record 86,137,000 net register tons of shipping in 1952, a rise of 4,300,000 over the previous peak of 1950, it was announced Apr. 28.)[10]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The $200 million Bemberg financial & industrial empire was nationalized by Govt. decree Apr. 27. . . . Chrmn. Santiago H. El Castillo of the Radical Party Natl. Executive Com. & Party Secy. Luis R. MacKay were arrested Apr. 27 after the close of the party's convention in Buenos Aires. Dr. Jorge Walter Perkins, head of the Democratic Party's Buenos Aires board, also was arrested. The Democrats' Natl. Council ordered its provincial & municipal legislators to leave their posts Apr. 24 because of an "absolute lack of any guarantees of freedom to the opposition" within the bodies. The Radical convention voted to keep its 14 national congress members at their posts. . . . 5 American cotton traders, arrested Apr. 20 on suspicion of violating Argentina's national security laws, were cleared Apr. 23 and released.[11] . . . Señora Delia Deg-

1—see p. 93C 2—see Vol. XI, p. 334K 3—see Vol. XII, 326K 4—see p. 109P 5—see p. 109N 6—see p. 127D 7—see p. 45P 8—see p. 102L 9—see p. 127F 10—see p. 109L 11—see p. 126K

liuomini de Parodi, 38, became the first woman to be elected first vice president of the Argentine House of Deputies Apr. 25. . . . Argentina signed a pact Apr. 24 to import £3 million ($8,400,000) worth of British goods. Britain agreed to import quotas of Argentine products.

Ecuador. 2 Opposition newspapers, *La Nación & La Hora*, were closed by the Govt. Apr. 26. Pres. José Maria Velasco Ibarra said Apr. 28 the papers had "insulted and outraged" members of his Govt. and "incited to revolution against the Govt." 5 newspaper executives had been jailed Apr. 23. 9 of Ecuador's largest newspapers in Quito, Guayaquil & Cuenca refused to publish Apr. 28 and radio stations went off the air in protest against the Govt. action. Public protest demonstrations in Quito were broken up by police Apr. 28.[1]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Record Taxes. The Internal Revenue Bureau reported Apr. 24 that the Fed. Govt. collected a record $68½ billion in taxes in 1952—$425 per capita—compared with $56 billion in 1951. Individual income & employment taxes totaled $35,955,895,681 vs. $30,046,211,980 in 1951. Corporation & excess profits taxes amounted to $22,139,733,198 vs. $16,564,712,956 in 1951. The Census Bureau reported Apr. 26 that the 48 state governments collected a total of $16.816 billion, including $9.857 billion from taxes, in fiscal 1952 and spent only $15.834 billion in the same period. Biggest expenditure was $4.026 billion for education vs. $3.701 billion in fiscal 1951.[2]

U.S. Bond Rate Up. The Treasury Apr. 13 put on sale $1 billion worth of 30-yr. bonds bearing interest at 3¼% —highest rate since 1933. The bonds were dated May 1 and were to mature June 15, 1983—longest period for a U.S. bond since 1941. The issue was part of a plan to raise $2 billion, half of it on short term certificates for the Govt.'s cash expenses for the current fiscal year. 8 Democratic Senators & Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) denounced the interest boost Apr. 13 as "drastically deflationary." They said similar "hard-money" tactics led to the 1929 & other depressions. Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey retorted that: (a) The interest rise was necessary for "economic stability" and was part of the program Pres. Eisenhower had outlined in his State of the Union message; (b) the deflationary effect was no danger because, "while a few prices have declined recently, the cost of living is near its postwar high, employment is higher than ever before and unemployment is very small," and (c) "the previous Administration's concentration of short-term debt to banks was one of the causes of inflation. . . ." The Eisenhower Admin.'s first refinancing, conversion of $8.868 billion worth of certificates maturing Feb. 15 into $8,114,092,000 in one-yr. 2¼% certificates and $620,228,000 in 5-yr. 10-mo. 2½% bonds, was denounced by Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) Feb. 16 as a "totally unnecessary payment to the bankers" at a cost of $136 million to the taxpayers. The maturing certificates had paid 1⅞%.[3]

Mortgage Rate Rise Delayed. The UP reported Apr. 27 that Treasury plans to raise interest rates on GI mortgages from 4% to 4½% had been held up by Veterans Admin. protests. The VA suggested an alternate plan under which the rate would remain at 4% but bankers would be permitted to make loans at a discount. The Fed. Housing Admin. had authorized ½% "service charges" on mortgages for low-cost homes, effective Jan. 5. This raised the borrower's total cost from 4¾% to 5¼%. The Govt.'s Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. Apr. 13 announced suspension of its over-the-counter purchase of mortgages insured by the FHA or guaranteed by the VA pending review of mortgage purchase policies.[4]

Ft. Knox Gold Safe. Spot checks indicated that the $23,035,947,570.94 in gold bullion & $2,154,542,328.94 in silver bullion supposed to be buried at Ft. Knox & at other mint stations were all there, the Treasury announced Apr. 11. The audit had been demanded by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The new Republican Admin. found that, after 20 years of Democratic control, there was a discrepancy of only $154.92 in accounts which listed Treasury assets at $30,442,415,581.70 as of Jan. 27, 1953. $117.41 of the shortage was due to checks bearing forged endorsements. The remaining $36.71 shortage in cash accounts was made up by collections from Treasury employes.

1—see p. 86B 2—see p. 110M 3—see p. 24K 4—see Vol. XII, p. 299D 5—see Vol. XII, p. 307F-G

ARTS & SCIENCE

Pope Approves Psychoanalysis. The use of psychoanalysis, often criticized in the past by leading Catholics, was approved by Pope Pius XII Apr. 15 provided certain limitations were observed by doctors & patients. He offered general "encouragement" to a group of delegates to the 5th Intl. Congress of Psychotherapy & Clinical Psychology in Rome, but he laid down these conditions:

Confessional & professional secrets "must on no account be divulged—even to a doctor, even in spite of grave personal inconvenience." It would be false for psychotherapy to try to do away with a sense of guilt by pretending that a fault no longer existed. "When inhibitions of the ego encroach on the moral domain there is a tendency on the part of psychotherapeutists to treat them as a kind of fatality, as a tyranny of the effective impulse streaming forth from the soul," the Pontiff observed. "One should be slow to lower man . . . to the level of the brute." The Pope said "an efficatious sexual education" should be combined with education stressing "self-mastery & religious training."[5]

Peabody Awards. A special television award went to the NBC-U.S. Navy documentary *Victory at Sea* during presentation in New York Apr. 24 of the 13th annual George Foster Peabody Awards for 1953's "best" radio & TV shows. The news awards went to Martin Agronsky of ABC for radio and to NBC's *Meet the Press* for TV. The radio music award was shared by the N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony (CBS) & the Standard Symphony (NBC West Coast). NBC's *Mr. Peepers & Your Hit Parade* shared the TV entertainment prize. *The Johns Hopkins Science Review* (Baltimore's WAAM & Du Mont) was honored for TV education, *Dong Dong School* (Chicago's WBNQ

OUTSTANDING APRIL FILMS

(FACTS ON FILE selections based on interest or quality)

N.Y. Releases

THE ASSASSIN. Story of intrigue in which young British detective seeks war hero in Venice. Screenplay by Victor Canning based on his novel "Venetian Bird." Directed by Ralph Thomas. Produced by Betty E. Box. J. Arthur Rank Org. presentation released in U.S. by United Artists. Cast headed by Richard Todd, Eva Bartok, John Gregson, Margot Grahame, Martin Bodey. Apr. 17.

BRIGHT ROAD. About troubled Negro schoolboy & teacher who helps him. Screenplay by Emmet Lavery. From Mary Elizabeth Vroman's story "See How They Run." Directed by Gerald Mayer. Produced by Sol Baer Fielding for MGM. Cast headed by Dorothy Dandridge, Philip Hepburn. Apr. 28.

HOUSE OF WAX. Warner Bros.' first 3-D film. Melodrama about crazed wax-museum sculptor, disfigured in fire, who steals bodies and coats them with wax. Screenplay by Crane Wilbur. Based on Chas. Belden's story. Directed by André de Toth. In cast: Vincent Price, Frank Lovejoy, Phyllis Kirk, Carolyn Jones. Produced by Bryan Foy. Apr. 10.

MAHATMA GANDHI—20TH CENTURY PROPHET. Film biog. of late Indian leader. Produced by Stanley Neal Productions, Inc. Presented by American Academy of Asian Studies. Released by United Artists. Narrated by Quentin Reynolds. Apr. 28.

MAN IN THE DARK. Columbia's first 3-D feature. Melodrama about thugs who try to force amnesiac confederate to remember where he stashed payroll loot. Screenplay by Geo. Bricker & Jack Leonard. Adapted by Wm. Sackheim from story by Tom Van Dycke & Henry Altimus. Directed by Lew Landers. Produced by Wallace MacDonald. Cast included Edmund O'Brien, Audrey Totter. Apr. 8.

NAUGHTY MARTINE. French-language comedy about schoolgirl who embarks on career of amoral adventure. Screenplay by Jacques Companeez. Directed by E. E. Reinert. Produced by André Hakim. Gaumont Production presented by Globe Films. Cast headed by Dany Robin, Claude Dauphin, Lucien Baroux, Henry Vidal, Marguerite Moreno. Apr. 12.

SHANE. About homesteaders' fight to keep their land against cattleman's hired gunmen. Screenplay by A. B. Guthrie Jr. Based on Jack Schaefer's novel. Additional dialogue by Jack Sher. Directed & produced by Geo. Stevens for Paramount. With Alan Ladd, Jean Arthur, Van Heflin, Brandon De Wilde, Jack Palance, Ben Johnson, Edgar Buchanan. Apr. 23.

USSR TODAY. Soviet documentary. Travelogue with scenes ranging from Kharakoun desert to Moscow subway. Directed by G. Bobrov & S. Guvor. Produced by Central Documentary Studios, Moscow, in cooperation with Film Studios of Kiev, Riga, & Alma Alta. Distributed by Artkino. Apr. 19.

& NBC) as a children's TV program. Columbia, S.C. radio station WIS received the regional public service award, Cleveland TV station WEWS the local public service prize.

F. Wayland Ayer Cup, annual award to a U.S. newspaper for excellence in typography, makeup & printing, was presented Apr. 16 to the *Washington Star.*

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

BLEAK HOUSE. Emlyn William's dramatization of Chas. Dickens' novel. Solo performance with Williams appearing as Dickens & as all 36 characters portrayed. Presented by S. Hurok. Apr. 20 at Bijou for engagement alternating with Williams' Dickens "Mixed Bill." (4-3-2)*

A DATE WITH APRIL. Comedy by Geo. Batson about woman pianist who tries to win her author-lover by dallying with young movie actor. Staged by Reginald Denham. Presented by Kenneth Banghart & Diana Green. Cast headed by Constance Bennett, Edmon Ryan, Herbert Evers, Evelyn Varden. Apr. 15 at Royale. (0-0-7)* Closed Apr. 25 after 15 performances.

THE PINK ELEPHANT. Political farce by John G. Fuller about efforts to have Republican Admin. appoint Democrat to important post. Staged by Harry Ellerby. Presented by Eugene Paul & Wm. I. Kaufman with Blair Walliser. In cast: Steve Allen, Heywood Hale Broun, Patricia Barry, Howard Smith. Apr. 22 at Playhouse. (0-0-7)* Closed Apr. 25 after 5 performances.

CLOSED

JOHN BROWN'S BODY Apr. 11 after 65 performances.
MID-SUMMER Apr. 25 after 109 performances.
ON BORROWED TIME Apr. 18 after 78 performances.
PAL JOEY Apr. 18 after 542 performances.
ROOM SERVICE Apr. 18 after 16 performances.

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 30P]

NEW BOOKS

A WINDOW ON RED SQUARE, by Frank Rounds Jr. Impressions of Russians by member of U.S. Embassy staff. Apr. 27. (Houghton Mifflin, 304 pp., $3)†

THE AMAZING MR. DOOLITTLE, by Quentin Reynolds. Informal biog. of general who led first raid on Tokyo. Apr. 24. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 313 pp., $3.95)†

THE ANGRY ANGEL, by Lajos Zilahy. Trans. by Thos. L. Harsner. Continuation of "The Dukays," novel of people caught in turmoil of post-World War II Hungary. Apr. 27. (Prentice-Hall, 375 pp., $3.95)*

GOOD MORNING, YOUNG LADY, by Ardyth Kennelly. Story of day-dreaming young girl. Lit. Guild May choice. Apr. 16. (Houghton Mifflin, $3.95)*

HENRY JAMES: The Untried Years, 1843-1870, by Leon Edel. Vol. 1 of American writer's biog. Apr. 29. (Lippincott, 350 pp., $5)†

THE HIGH AND THE MIGHTY, by Ernest K. Gann. Crisis on trans-Pacific plane. BOMC May choice. Apr. 20. (Wm. Sloane Associates, $3.50)*

THE HOUSE BY THE MEDLAR TREE, by Giovanni Verga. Trans. by Eric Mosbacher. Story of Sicilian fishing family. Apr. 24. (Grove Press, 247 pp., $3.50)*

JUST THE OTHER DAY, by Ward Morehouse. Recollections of theater & its people. Apr. 22. (McGraw-Hill, 240 pp., $4)†

MARCH OR DIE: The Story of the French Foreign Legion, by Howard Swiggett. The Legion since 1831. Apr. 27. (Putnam, 239 pp., $3.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Josef C. Boeck-Greissau, 60, Austrian Minister of Trade & Reconstruction; Apr. 21 in Vienna.

Silvester Bolam, 47, ex-*London Daily Mirror* ed. jailed for 3 mos. in 1949 when paper's pre-trial denunciations of "vampire" murderer John George Haigh were ruled contempt of court; Apr. 27 in Guilford, Eng.

John Roger Bradley, 86, turf sportsman associated with late bro. Col. E. R. Bradley, backer of controversial 1909 Cook expedition to North Pole; Apr. 27 in N.Y.

Norman Cameron, 48, Scottish poet; Apr. 23 in London.

John (Ox) Da Grosa, 51, member of Pa. Athletic Comm., ex-Colgate football star, Holy Cross coach; Apr. 23, Phila.

Peter De Rose, 53, songwriter (*Wagon Wheels, Deep Purple,* many others), ex-radio entertainer; Apr. 23 in N.Y.

Sen. William Duff, 80, Liberal member of Canadian Senate; Apr. 25 in Nunenburg, N.S.

Harry Jolson, 71, onetime vaudeville partner, agent for late Al Jolson (brother); Apr. 26 in Hollywood.

Emmett C. King, 87, actor; Apr. 22 in Hollywood.

Boris Beniaminovich Kohn, ed. of *Trud* (Soviet trade union newspaper); death announced Apr. 25 in Moscow.

Maud Gonne MacBride, 86, Irish patriot whose husband, Maj. John MacBride, was executed by British as a leader of 1916 Easter rebellion; mother of ex-Forgn. Min. Sean MacBride, a leader of Republican opposition party; Apr. 27, Dublin.

Dr. Robert Seliger, 52, psychiatrist, specialist on alcoholism; Apr. 24 in Baltimore.

Nicholas Zographos (Nick the Greek), 68, card gambler who amassed fortune playing baccarat with wealthy patrons of French Riviera casinos; Apr. 17 in Lausanne, Switz.

SPORTS

Auto Racing. Italian Mille-Miglia (1,000-mi.) cross-country race ending in Bresica Apr. 26: won by Giannino Marzetto of Italy in a Ferrari at record avg. speed of 142.347 km. an hour. French driver Pierre Gilbert Ugnon & 2 spectators were killed, 12 injured in race accidents.

Pro Basketball. The Indianapolis club dropped out of the Natl. Basketball Assn. Apr. 23. The NBA annual meeting in Boston voted to exclude Bill Spivey from the league although perjury charges against him in a Kentucky U. game-fixing case had been dropped in New York Apr. 16. . . . Sol Levy, 41, ex-NBA referee, received an indeterminate prison sentence (max. 3 yrs.) in New York Apr. 22 for conspiracy to rig scores of NBA games.

Boxing. Jimmy Carter, 29, of New York, retained the world lightweight title Apr. 24 in Boston with a 4th-round knockout of Tommy Collins, 24, of Boston. Collins was knocked down 10 times before his second came into the ring to stop the scheduled 15-round fight. Referee Tommy Rawson, criticized for not halting the bout earlier, was absolved of negligence by the Mass. Boxing Comm.

Golf. North & South amateur tourney at Pinehurst, N.C.: won Apr. 25 by Bill Campbell of Huntington, W. Va. . . . $35,000 Tournament of Champions at Las Vegas, Nev.: won Apr. 26 by Al Besselink of Grossinger, N.Y. for $10,000. . . . $3,500 Bakersfield (Calif.) Women's Open: won Apr. 26 by Louise Suggs of Atlanta.

Horse Racing. "Kentucky Derby trial" events Apr. 23: Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's Native Dancer, Eric Guerin up, won the $123,750 Wood Memorial at Jamaica, N.Y., earning $87,000. Mrs. Gordon Guiberson's Correspondent, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $25,000 Blues Grass Stakes at Lexington, Ky. for $19,967.

Ice Skating. North American indoor speed championships in Edmonton, Alberta (Canada) Apr. 24-26: senior men—Edgar Dame, 25, of Revere, Mass.; senior women—Barbara Marchetti of Berkley, Mich.; intermediate women—Donna MacKenzie of Chicago; junior men—Jim Kaufman of St. Paul, Minn.; junior girls—Peggy Harbert of Chicago; juveniles—David Arenda of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Soccer. Natl. open cup finals in Pittsburgh Apr. 25: Chicago Falcons 1, Hamarville (Pa.) Hurricanes 0.

Baseball Com. Ford Frick issued a precautionery warning to major league clubs Apr. 28 against gambling & association with gamblers. He called special attention to the "evil" of high-stake card games among players. . . . **Leonard (Red) Kelly,** Detroit defenseman, received the Natl. Hockey League's Lady Byng Trophy for sportsmanship Apr. 27. . . . **Television** cut attendance at college football games in TV-coverage areas last year by 26.7% under what it would have been without TV, the Natl. Collegiate Athletic Assn. Television Com. said Apr. 22.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias, 39, pro golf & 1932 Olympics star, underwent an operation in Beaumont, Tex. Apr. 18 for removal of a rectal "malignancy" (presumably cancer). Physicians were uncertain whether she could resume her golfing career but she was reported recovering Apr. 30.

MISCELLANEOUS

Storms. 10 persons were reported killed and at least 200 injured in windstorms of hurricane force that struck Georgia, Alabama & Arkansas Apr. 18-19.

Peter Akulonis, 39, unemployed boilermaker, ran amok in Lawrence, Mass. Apr. 15 and hacked & shot 8 members of his family to death, then committed suicide. His victims: his wife, mother, 2 sons, 2 brothers, 2 nephews. . . . **Ray Russell Davioni,** 34, former press agent implicated in the Jelke vice case, was given a one-year penitentiary sentence in New York Apr. 17. He pleaded guilty to living off the earnings of prostitute Pat Ward.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. Laborites denounced the Churchill Govt.'s new "incentive" national budget during debate in Commons Apr. 15-20. Hugh Gaitskell, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the lower income, sales & profits taxes favored the rich and made "phony propaganda" for Conservatives. Leftist Aneurin Bevan deplored the "humiliation" of Britain's "economic dependence" on the U.S.[1]

Burma. U Aung Pa became Karen State Minister Mar. 12 to succeed Mrs. Ba Maung Chain. . . . U Tun, All Burma Postal Union president, was elected mayor of Rangoon Mar. 3 to succeed U Tun Tin. . . . U Law Yone, editor of the Rangoon English language daily *Nation,* was convicted Mar. 23 on 3 counts of defamation of U Hla Maung, a retired official. The editor was given a 3-month jail term on one count. . . . One death, 26 injuries & property losses that left 10,000 persons homeless resulted from a fire in Rangoon Feb. 28. The Com. for Free Asia (American) contributed $10,000 to relief of fire victims Mar. 14.[2]

Canada. Economic reports: (Apr. 22) Operating revenues of Canadian railroads last year totaled $1,161,663,000, operating expenses $1,049,319,000—each a new high; (Apr. 21) the Canadian wheat stockpile totaled 604,307,000 bu. Mar. 31; (Apr. 18) Canadian exports to the U.S. had reached the annual level of $2.3 billion but were only 54% of total exports as against 65% in 1950.[3] . . . The House of Commons passed a bill Apr. 20 abolishing the $2.50 license fee on private radio receiving sets in Canada. . . . The death penalty for atomic espionage was upheld by a House of Commons committee Apr. 14 after the Senate had sought to reduce the penalty to 14-year imprisonment. Terms of 4,800 persons in Federal & provincial prisons were reduced by 30 days a year Apr. 20 under a Coronation clemency.

Nationalist China. The Legislative Yuan (Parliament) on Formosa voted Apr. 14 to extend its term for one year after Pres. Chiang Kai-shek said it would be difficult to hold new legislative elections at present. K. C. Wu, Formosan banker, resigned Apr. 10 as Governor of Formosa after a dispute with Nationalist Premier Chen Cheng over Formosan budget policy. O. K. Yui, also a banker, was appointed by Chiang Kai-shek to succeed Wu.[4]

The U.S. Supreme Court refused Apr. 6 to consider a Chinese Nationalist appeal against a Federal District Court order in Washington that barred Lt. Gen. P. T. Mow & Col. W. S. Hsiang from spending funds entrusted to them as Nationalist AF purchasing agents. (Both had gone to Mexico since their dismissal by the Nationalist Govt. A Mexican court in Mexico City refused Feb. 21 a Nationalist request for Mow's extradition to Formosa on charges of absconding with $5 million.)[5]

Red China. Communist China reported Apr. 7 it had set 1953 production goals for iron, steel, nonferrous metals, chemicals & building materials at a value 23.4% higher than in 1952.[6] . . . Britain Apr. 1 relayed to Red China a U.S. demand for release of American newsmen Richard Applegate of NBC & Donald M. Dixon of INS and Benjamin Krasner, a sea captain. Their boat was reported seized by Red dope smugglers between Hong Kong & Macão Mar. 21.[7] . . . Pakistani Forgn. Min. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan Apr. 2 said he had protested to Peiping against attempts by Chinese Red troops to cross their frontier into Hunza state (northern Pakistan).

Indonesia. Sultan Hamid II, 43, of West Borneo was given a 10-yr. sentence in Jakarta Apr. 8 for directing an attempted Indonesian revolution in 1950. . . . A Parliamentary investigating team reported Mar. 30 that attempts to move thousands of squatter farmers from land in East Sumatra had resulted in "serious disquiet" in the region. Darul Islam Moslem terrorists killed at least 26 persons in a raid Mar. 29 on Tjiparaj, W. Java.[8]

Italy. The Italian Parliament was dissolved Apr. 4 for elections June 7 to fill 590 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, 237 in the Senate. An electoral reform bill passed Mar. 29, in spite of riots by Communist MPs against it, assured 65% of the seats in the Chamber to any party or coalition receiving at least 50% of the popular vote. Pope Pius asked by implication in a speech Apr. 14 that Italians support Premier Alcide de Gasperi's Christian Dems. & other centrist parties. . . . The Govt. Apr. 3 ordered Prince Valerio Borghese, honorary president of the neo-Fascist MSI party, to return the Order of Savoy medal (Italy's highest) given him by the Mussolini regime during World War II for leading a naval expedition against British ships at Alexandria.[9]

Japan. Britain announced Apr. 4 it had recommended, at Japan's request, that its colonies relax some restrictions against Japanese imports to help Japan reduce a trade deficit with the sterling area run up since July 1952.[10] Australia reported Apr. 5 that Japan had regained its prewar status as Australia's 2d best customer by buying £50,500,000 worth of goods in the 8 mos. through February. Australian imports from Japan during the same period totaled £4,300,000.[11] . . . The first flight of a new British Overseas Airways jet commercial service from London to Tokyo was completed Apr. 4 by a Comet airliner that made the 10,000-mi. trip in 36 hrs.[12] . . . Signing of a trade agreement between Japan & Pakistan was announced Apr. 13 and Pakistan agreed to return Japanese property, including 4 cotton factories, confiscated during World War II.

1,969 more Japanese released from postwar internment in Red China landed in Maizuru Apr. 15. 171 Japanese fishermen & 5 boats, released without advance notice by Red China & Russia, arrived in Wakkanai & Nagasaki Apr. 5-6. 12 members of the 55-member Soviet mission in Tokyo left for home Apr. 1. Japan was still seeking the departure of other members of the mission, unwelcome since the non-Communist World War II allies concluded a peace treaty with Japan.[13]

Korea relief & rehabilitation work must continue for 10 years, Elfan Rees, a World Council of Churches adviser on refugee affairs, reported at UN Hq. in New York Apr. 18 after a visit to Korea. He said a successful UN program for South Korea would make reunification of the country more attractive to the North. (Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 9 commissioned Henry J. Tasca, economic affairs deputy to MSA Amb. William H. Draper Jr. in Europe, to go to Korea as special representative on Korean economic affairs.)[14]

Pakistan. New Cabinet formed Apr. 18:

Prime Min., Defense, Commerce—Mohammed Ali*	Health & Labor—Abdul Mutalib Malik
Forgn.—Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan	Education—Dr. I. H. Qureshi
Finance & Econ.—Mohammed Ali*	Law & Parl'ty Affairs—A. K. Brohi
Communictns.—Sardar Bahadur Khan	Info., & Bdcstg., Refugee Rehabiltn., Kashmir Affairs—Shoib Qureshi
Interior, States & Frontier Regions—Mustao Ahmad Gurmani	Food., Agri. & Industry—Khan Abdul Qayum Khan

Palestine. Jordan & the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine signed an agreement Mar. 31 for the construction of a $40 million development program in the Yarmuk River Valley to irrigate 95,000 acres and help rehabilitate 20,000 refugee families. Egypt complained to the UN Mar. 31 that an Israeli armed boat forced the Egyptian ship *Samir* into Jaffa and interned its crew Jan. 4. Egypt said the *Samir* was returning from Beirut with a cargo of relief supplies for Arab refugees in the Gaza strip.[15]

Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion reported Apr. 19 (eve of Israel's 5th anniv.): 12.6% of all Jews in the world now lived in Israel as against 5.6% when the republic was founded; more than 15% of the country's land was under cultivation as against 3.5% in 1948. Ben-Gurion predicted that Israel, with a present population of 1,450,000, would absorb at least 1,000,000 more immigrants "little by little." He said 6,000,000 Jews abroad did not want to settle in Israel and that many of the 3,000,0000 in Iron Curtain countries "would like to immigrate . . . but

1—see p. 118B 2—see p. 122K-L 3—see p. 118K 4—see Vol. XII, p. 406J 5—see Vol. XII, 406K 6—see p. 50F 7—see p. 19E 8—see p. 70L 9—see p. 94A-B 10—see Vol. XII, 134D 11—see p. 50E 12—see Vol. XII, 130L 13—see p. 93F 14—see p. 89E 15—see p. 127A-B

*Name spellings identical. Facts on Prime Min. Ali: age 44, native of East Pakistan (Bengal), has made Govt. service his career. Finance Min. of Bengal Province in British India, Pakistani High Comm. to Canada 1949-52. Amb. to U.S. since 1952. Pro-Western leader of progressive faction of Moslem League; opposes old-guard Moslem efforts to create theocratic government in Pakistan. [See p. 127F-K]

their path is barred." (World Jewish population is estimated at 11,672,00.)[1]

Israel announced Apr. 4 that tourists would be given I£1.8 for $1 (instead of the official rate of I£1 for $1) on dollars exchanged for spending in Israel. However, a 20% price discount for dollar-spending tourists was discontinued. A I£45 million forced loan for development projects was voted by the Knesset (Parliament) in Jerusalem Mar. 24 despite leftwing Mapam & rightwing Herut opposition. Israel signed 9 agreements with the U.S. Apr. 1 to obtain $1,800,000 worth of Point 4 technical aid on irrigation, health, transport, mining, commercial & industrial projects.[2] . . . Ex-USAF Lt. Col. Terril J. Murell was fined $1,000 and two colleagues (Leonard La Bella, Leonard de Pippio) $100 each in Newark, N.J. Apr. 10 for having plotted to smuggle American planes to Palestine during the Israel-Arab war.[3]

Afghanistan reported Apr. 5 a Soviet technical mission had arrived in Kabul to help build modern wheat storage facilities in the country.[4] . . . **Albanian** exile Apostol Taanefi, an anti-Soviet Communist ex-schoolteacher, was reported by *Paris Presse* Mar. 22 to be plotting in Yugoslavia to lead 50,000 Albanian guerrillas in a revolt against the Enver Hoxha regime.[5] . . . **Bulgarian** decree Feb. 13 of death sentences on citizens turning exile & concentration-camp imprisonment for their families was reported in London Mar. 27.[6] . . . **Egyptian** Govt. ordered Apr. 10 that postage stamps bearing the likeness of ex-King Farouk be imprinted with black lines to cross out his portrait. The Govt. sued Farouk in Cairo Mar. 21 for $1,246,700, charging he had used that much state welfare money for himself.[7] . . . **France** announced Mar. 31 a 10% reduction (value $84 million) in imports of food & raw materials the next 6 months as an economy measure.[8] . . . **Greek** drachma was devalued by 50% Apr. 9 to check inflation. New rate: 30,000 to one U.S. dollar. Premier Marshal Alexander Papagos' Greek Rally won all 9 Parliamentary seats at stake in by-elections Mar. 29.[9] . . . **Hungary** announced Apr. 19 that Health & Welfare Min. Anna Ratko, its only woman Cabinet member, had resigned because of illness and been replaced by Sandor Zsoldos.[10] . . . **Hong Kong** Apr. 11 ended price controls on food in effect 7½ years.[11] . . . **Indian** Parliament approved Mar. 26 a 1953 defense budget totaling 1,998,400,000 rupees ($419,664,000). Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, also Foreign Minister, became Defense Minister Mar. 15 to succeed the late N. G. Ayyanger.[12] . . . **Iraq** Govt. reported Apr. 14 that it received £34 million ($95 million) in oil royalties for the year ended Mar. 31. Iraq Mar. 29 abolished, on a reciprocal basis, visa requirements for visitors from all Arab states & India.[13] . . . **Kuwait's** Sheikh Abdulla al-Salem al-Sabah opened the world's largest salt water distillation plant in Kuwait Mar. 30.[14] . . . **Libya** was accepted Mar. 28 as 8th member of the Arab League. Others: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen.[15]

Luxembourg's Prince Jean Luxembourg, 32, son of Grand Duchess Charlotte & heir apparent to her throne, was married in Luxembourg City Apr. 9 to Princess Josephine Charlotte, 25, sister of King Baudouin of Belgium & daughter of ex-King Leopold. . . . **Nepalese** reports Apr. 13 said King Tribhuvana had ended his direct rule of the country and reestablished a coalition Cabinet.[16] . . . **New Zealand** received a $15,715,000 U.S. Export-Import Bank loan Mar. 23 toward development of a Murupara newsprint, pulp & timber project. . . . **Portuguese** military court in Lisbon Mar. 31 convicted Capt. Henriques Galvao & 6 associates of a revolutionary plot. He received a 3-yr. prison sentence, the others shorter terms.[17] . . . **San Marino** retained a Communist administration Mar. 17 when the Grand Council elected Vincenzo Pedini, Communist, & Alberto Reffi, pro-Communist, as Captains Regent (highest executive offices). . . . **Swedish** Communist Party leader Set Persson resigned from the party Apr. 7 under criticism for deviationism. . . . **Turkish** Govt. announced Apr. 6 the resignations of Education Min. Tevfik Ileri, State Min. Muammer Alakant & Labor Min. Samet Agaoglu. They had been criticized in the pro-Govt. press as reactionaries.

1—see pp. 18A, 5M 2—see pp. 45H, 5L-M 3—see Vol. VIII, p. 235J 4—see Vol. XII, pp. 154B, 23M 5—see Vol. XII, 343G 6—see p. 58J-K 7—see p. 96L 8—see p. 36A 9—see p. 29N 10—see p. 41D 11—see p. 101J 12—see p. 47P 13—see p. 51E 14—see p. 14M 15—see p. 67P 16—see p. 93P 17—see XII, 407G 18—see p. 79G 19—see XI, 119K

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Oil & Gas. The American Petroleum Institute reported Apr. 19 that a record 46.4 billion gallons of gasoline were used in the U.S. during 1952, compared with 43.9 billion in 1951. The API, in a joint report with the American Gas Assn. Mar. 10, disclosed that proved U.S. reserves of crude oil & natural gas liquids totaled an estimated 32,957,205,000 bbls. (42 gal. to the bbl.) as of Dec. 31, 1952, up 764,572,000 over proved reserves the preceding year. Proved natural gas reserves were estimated at 199,176.225 billion cu. ft., up 5,905.725 billion over the Dec. 31, 1951 figure. 1952 petroleum output totaled 2,541,554,000 bbls., up to 60 million bbls. over 1951. Natural gas output, 8.6 trillion cu. ft., was 672 billion higher than in 1951.[18] . . . Approval of a development contract permitting Phillips Petroleum Co. to explore for oil in nearly 1,000 acres of land in Alaska's Katalla-Yakataga area, where the Yakutat Indians protested issuance of oil leases, was announced by Interior Secy. Douglas McKay Feb. 11.

Gen. Dyestuff Corp. sued its ex-pres., Ernest K. Halbach, 12 other ex-employes & Verona Chemical Co., where all 13 were currently employed (Halbach being pres. & major stockholder of Verona), for $6,200,000 in Fed. Dist. Court in Newark, N.J. Apr. 1. It charged that Halbach induced the others to quit Gen. Dyestuff and use Gen. Dyestuff's "confidential & trade secret information" at Verona to manufacture textile dyes in competition with Gen. Dyestuff. . . . **Carter Products, Inc.** does not have to remove the word "liver" from the name of its product "Carter's Little Liver Pills," the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in San Francisco Jan. 15. The ruling invalidated a Mar. 1951 FTC order.[19] . . . **Illinois** State Auditor Orville E. Hodge Apr. 11 closed 3 Chicago area banks—First State Bank of Elmwood Park, West Irving State Bank and Devon-North Town State Bank—for apparent "violations" of state bank law. The West Irving State Bank reopened under new management Apr. 20. . . . **Hotels Statler** was named by the American Inst. of Management Jan. 22 as the U.S.' "best managed" company. . . . **Philadelphia** Feb. 13 opened a subway link to Camden, N.J. which had been started in 1917, delayed by depression, war, high costs & charges of corruption and finally completed at a cost of $8½ million.

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1952	Net Income 1951	Per Share 1952	Per Share 1951
Allied Stores Corp.	[a]$12,137,362	[b]$8,258,445	[a]$5.06	[b]$3.31
Aluminum Co. of Canada	19,118,852	24,508,397	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	[c]39,981,610	50,216,838	4.61	5.79
Cerro de Pasco Corp.	7,263,979	13,798,045	5.86	11.70
Federated Dept. Stores	[a]13,543,979	[b]13,297,133	[a]3.61	[b]3.81
Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.	10,701,323	9,745,779	3.41	4.01
Ford Motor Co. of Canada	15,342,920	14,885,848	9.25	8.97
W. T. Grant Co.	[a]7,570,326	[b]7,516,547	[a]2.91	[b]2.90
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	41,196,499	35,951,153	1.38	1.20
Intl. Petroleum Co.	32,319,378	31,214,400	2.23	2.15
Intl. Tel & Tel. (only)	8,226,022	6,130,762	1.15	.89
Intl. Tel. & Tel. (& subs.)	22,147,753	17,992,314	3.09	2.60
Kansas City Southern (& subs.)	10,159,275	7,638,117	18.48	13.49
Kellogg Co.	9,003,948	8,342,820	1.92	1.78
Kern County Land Co.	11,721,673	11,320,902	2.93	2.84
Libby, McNeill & Libby	[d]6,123,819	[b]1,863,209	1.69	.51
Lone Star Cement Corp.	9,067,861	8,932,007	3.19	3.14
M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.	6,988,647	5,632,398	5.16	4.11
Metropolitan Edison Co.	6,637,686	5,745,970	[p]26.03	[p]26.72
Mission Corp.	6,483,582	6,473,444	1.57	1.57
Mission Development Co.	5,177,689	4,807,690	1.05	.97
Monongahela Power Co.	5,585,495	4,435,619	[p]29.40	[p]23.34
Montana Power Co. (& subs.)	7,639,010	7,137,635	2.69	2.49
Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc.	5,437,672	5,305,300	5.58	5.44
N.J. Zinc Co.	12,060,192	9,913,553	6.15	5.03
N.Y. Central R.R. (& subs.)	31,906,928	21,011,506	4.95	3.26
Pan American World Airways	6,673,265	6,546,197	1.09	1.07
Paramount Pictures Corp.	[e]5,899,871	[f]5,459,273	[e]2.52	[f]2.33
Powell River Co.	7,942,393	9,680,479	1.89	2.30
St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd.	6,210,511	9,247,477	5.63	8.38
Standard Oil of N.J.	519,981,109	528,460,779	8.58	8.72
Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	31,116,521	37,060,606	2.43	2.90
Virginian Ry. (& subs.)	6,899,603	7,276,615	4.17	4.48

[a]Yr. Jan. 31, 1953 [b]1952 period [c]After $1 million excess profits tax credit [d]Yr. Feb. 28, 1953 [e]53 weeks Jan. 3, 1953 [f]52 weeks Dec. 29, 1951

NEW EXECUTIVES IN BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Adam Hat Stores, Inc.	Murray Hillman	Pres.	Apr. 20
Advertising Council	Philip L. Graham, Washington Post Pblshr.	Chrmn.	Mar. 23
	Theodore S. Repplier	Pres.*	Mar. 23
Air Associates, Inc.	J. E. Ashman, 50	Pres.	Feb. 3
American Assn. of Advtg. Agencies	Henry M. Stevens, J. Walter Thompson Co. vice pres.	Chrmn.	Apr. 23
American Merchant Marine Institute	Walter E. Maloney	Pres.*	Feb. 3
American Ry. Engineering Assn.	Chas. G. Grove, Pennsylvania R.R. chief engr.	Pres.	Mar. 18
American Retail Fed.	John G. Byler, W. T. Grant Co. vice pres.	Chrmn.*	Mar. 4
	Rowland Jones, Jr.	Pres.*	Mar. 4
American Society for Public Administration	John A. Perkins, U. of Delaware pres.	Pres.	Mar. 7
Anaconda Aluminum Co.	Russel B. Caples	Pres.†	Mar. 11
Arkansas Fuel Oil Corp.	Robt. L. Kidd	Pres.	Apr. 19
Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Co.	A. H. Weyland	Pres.	Apr. 19
Associated Gen. Contractors of America	C. P. Street of Charlotte, N. C.	Pres.	Mar. 25
Associated Spring Corp.	Carlyle F. Barnes	Pres.	Apr. 20
Biow Co., Inc.	Milton H. Biow	Chrmn.‡	Feb. 11
	F. Kenneth Beirn	Pres.	Feb. 11
Boston Store (Milwaukee)	Paul W. Maher	Pres.	Apr. 6
Brand Names Foundation	Barry T. Leithead, Cluett, Peabody & Co. pres.	Chrmn.	Apr. 15
	Henry E. Abt	Pres.	Apr. 15
Brown Bros. Harriman & Co.	Ex-Defense Secy. Robt. Abercrombie Lovett	Gen. partner	Mar. 1
Campbell Soup Co.	Wm. B. Murphy	Pres.§	Feb. 25
Chemical Construction Corp.	Maj. Gen. Wm. N. Porter	Chrmn.‡	Feb. 15
	E. D. Powers	Pres.	Feb. 15
Chemstrand Corp.	Osborne Bezanson	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 1¶
	Henry H. Bitler	Pres.	Apr. 1¶
Chicago Mercantile Exchange	Everett B. Harris, 40	Pres.	Apr. 15
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.	Edw. H. Little	Chrmn.‡	Feb. 12
	Jos. H. McConnell	Pres.	Feb. 12
Combustion Engineering, Inc.	Jos. V. Santry	Chrmn‡[t]	Apr. 15
	Martens H. Isenberg, 58	Pres.	Apr. 15
Equitable Life Assurance Soc.	Thos. I. Parkinson, 71	Chrmn.‡	Feb. 19
	Ray D. Murphy, 66	Pres.	Feb. 19
Fed. for Ry. Progress	Thos. J. Deegan Jr., Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. v. pres.	Chrmn.‡[u]	Apr. 15
	Dr. Wm. N. Leonard of Pa. State College	Pres.	Apr. 15
Foremost Dairies, Inc.	Paul E. Reinhold	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 13
	F. Wm. Harder	Pres.	Apr. 13
Gen. Time Corp.	Donald J. Hawthorne	Pres.[a]	Apr. 9
Handy & Harman	Judson C. Travis	Pres.	Apr. 23
Home Life Insurance Co.	Wm. M. Cameron	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 20
	Wm. P. Worthington	Pres.	Apr. 20
Industrial Equipment Credit Corp.	Geo. Wolf	Chrmn.	Feb. 3
Intl. Business Machines Corp.	Dr. Grayson Kirk, Columbia U. pres.	Director	Mar. 18
Investors Diversified Services, Inc.	Robt. W. Purcell, 41	Pres.[b]	Mar. 26
Lamport Co., Inc.	Moses H. Bresler	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 23
	Gerson Reichman	Pres.	Apr. 23
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.	John D. Biggers	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 21
	G. P. MacNichol Jr.	Pres.	Apr. 21
Eli Lilly & Co.	E. N. Beesley	Pres.[s]	Apr. 11
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	Sir Oliver Franks	Board member	Mar. 17
Maremont Automotive Products, Inc.	Howard E. Wolfson	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 3
	Arnold H. Maremont	Pres.	Apr. 3
McKinnon Industries, Ltd.	Edwin H. Walker	Pres.[c]	Mar. 31
Michigan Gas Utilities Co.	Willis C. Fitkin, 45	Pres.	Apr. 22
Natl. Assn. of Better Business Bureaus	John R. Buckley	Chrmn.*	Apr. 21
	Victor H. Nyborg	Pres.*	Apr. 21
Natl. Assn. of Tobacco Distributors, Inc.	Bert P. Cunningham, Henry Straus Co. pres.	Chrmn.‡[d]	Mar. 19
	Leroy F. Ball, King Cigar Co. pres.	Pres.	Mar. 19
Natl. Automobile Dealers Assn.	Robt. S. Armacost of Kansas City, Mo.	Pres.	Feb. 18
Natl. Can Co.	Donand C. Lillis	Chrmn.	Mar. 28
Norfolk Southern Ry. Co.	E. Elwood McClure	Chrmn.	Feb. 12
	Cecil M. Self	Pres.[e]	Feb. 12
Pennroad Corp. (Wilmington, Del.)	Bradley Gaylord	Pres.	Mar. 12
Phillips-Jones Corp.	Ben Smullyan	Chrmn.	Mar. 26
Pressed Steel Car Co., Inc.	John D. Small	V. pres.	Feb. 25
Pyrofax Gas Co.	Walter A. Naumer	Pres.	Feb. 10
RCA Communications, Inc.	Thompson H. Mitchell	Pres.[f]	Mar. 31
RCA Institutes, Inc.	Geo. F. Maedel	Pres.[g]	Mar. 2
Raymond Concrete Pile Co.	Geo. F. Ferris	Pres.[h]	Apr. 1
Reliance Mfg. Co.	M. M. Clairmont	Chrmn.	Apr. 14
Robbins Mills, Inc.	Herman E. Goodman, 50	Chrmn.[j]	Apr. 9
	Malcolm G. Jones, 50, duPont sales executive	Pres.[k]	Apr. 9
Safe Mfrs. Natl. Assn.	Harry H. Lynn, Mosler Safe Co. board chrmn.	Pres.	Apr. 15
W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co.	Walter A. Sheaffer 2d, 30	Pres.[l]	Feb. 5
Alexander Smith, Inc.	Jas. M. Elliott	Pres.[m]	Mar. 9
Sprague Electric Co.	Robt. C. Sprague	Chrmn.	Mar. 24
	Julian K. Sprague	Pres.	Mar. 24
Swank, Inc.	Sam Sampson	Pres.	Mar. 23
Textron, Inc.	Royal Little	Chrmn.‡	Mar. 6
	Robt. L. Huffines Jr., 47	Pres.	Mar. 7
Thompson Products, Inc.	Frederick C. Crawford	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 1
	John David Wright	Pres.	Apr. 1
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corp.	Tom T. Walker, 62, Irving Trust Co. v. pres.	Pres.[v]	Apr. 23
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.	Gen. Jas. A. Van Fleet	Dir.	Apr. 15
U.S. Air Conditioning Corp.	Wesley J. Peoples	Pres.	Mar. 2
Univis Lens Co. (& Univis Optical Corp.)	M. H. Stanley	Chrmn.‡	Mar. 25
	Gerald F. Weis	Pres.	Mar. 25
Victor Phonograph Co. of Japan	Adm. Kichisaburo Nomura	Pres.	Mar. 24
Wm. von Zehle & Co., Inc.	Wm. von Zehle	Chrmn.‡	Apr. 2
	Van Lear Woodward Jr.	Pres.	Apr. 2
John Wanamaker (N.Y.)	Austin T. Graves	Pres.[n]	Mar. 18
J. G. White Engineering Corp.	Edw. N. Chilson	Chrmn.[w]	Apr. 21
	Ford Kurtz	Pres.[w]	Apr. 21

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa	Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, 72.	Permanent director[p]	Feb. 23
Central of Georgia Ry.	Patrick B. McGinnis	Chrmn.	Apr. 2
Gen. Cable Corp.	Dwight R. G. Palmer	Chrmn.[q]	Mar. 26
Montgomery Ward & Co.	Chester W. Anderson	V. pres.[r]	Apr. 3
Seaboard Air Line R.R.	Legh R. Powell Jr.	Chrmn.	Mar. 31
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.	Frank Purnell, 66	Chrmn.	Mar. 6

*Reelected †Succeeded Francis O. Case, new pres. of Glen Alden Coal Co. ‡Was. pres. §Succeeded Jas. McGowan, who retired Mar. 1 but continued as bd. chrmn. ¶Effective Dec. 1, 1953 [a]Succeeded Arnold J. Wilson, who retired [b]Succeeded Earl E. Crabb, who continued as chrmn. [c]Succeeded Thos. J. Cook, who retired [d]Succeeded Claude Harrison of Monroe, La. [e]Succeeded Maj. Jos. T. Kingsley, who lost proxy fight [f]Succeeded H. C. Ingles, who retired [g]Succeeded Maj. Gen. Geo. L. Van Deusen, who retired [h]Succeeded Wm. V. McMenimen, who became v. chrmn. [j]Succeeded Karl Robbins, 60, who resigned [k]Succeeded Wm. P. Saunders, 57, who became v. chrmn. [l]Succeeded his father, Asst. Commerce Secy. Craig Sheaffer [m]Succeeded Wm. F. C. Ewing, who continued as chrmn. [n]Effective May 1 [p]Continued as ordinary director & chrmn. [q]To be succeeded by Irving T. Bennett, Revere Copper & Brass v. pres. [r]Following disputes with Sewell T. Avery, 79, chrmn. [s]Succeeded J. K. Lilly, who became v. chrmn. [t]Succeeded Saml. G. Allen [u]Succeeded Robt. R. Young [v]Succeeded Claude A. Williams, who resigned Apr. 16 after dispute with board [w]Succeeded late Gano Dunn

***STATISTICS.** The Commerce Dept. reported Apr. 21 that Americans owed a total of $82 billion on mortgages, installment purchases & other personal debts Dec. 31, 1952. This was $10 billion over the 1951 figure and compared with a $24 billion total at the end of World War II. . . . The Fed. Reserve Board, in a revised estimate Apr. 23, reported U.S. consumer debts at $25.705 billion at the end of 1952 and $25.295 billion Feb. 28, 1953. . . . The SEC reported Apr. 16 that Americans saved $14.6 billion in 1952, highest figure since the $40 billion record of wartime 1944. The 1951 total was $11.8 billion. Private life insurance holdings rose by $4.9 billion, Govt. insurance (including social security) by $4.6 billion during 1952. Individuals put $4.3 billion into securities, $3.1 billion into savings & loan associations and $4.3 billion into savings accounts. They paid off $6 billion in mortgage & $3.1 billion in other debts. . . . The Fed. Deposit Insurance Corp. reported Mar. 22 that 13,645 of the U.S.' 14,575 banks had their deposits federally insured. A record $188 billion in commercial & savings bank deposits were insured at the end of 1952, an increase of $10 billion over 1951. . . . 7 million checks were issued in the U.S. in 1952, according to Fed. Reserve & private bank estimates Mar. 24. The figure did not include about one billion Govt. checks, postal money orders & "payable-through" items. . . . Commerce Dept. reports: Publicly reported cash dividend payments totaled $1.981 billion during Jan.-Mar. 1953, up 5% over the 1952 period (Apr. 14); U.S. plant & equipment outlays totaled $26½ billion in 1952 (Mar. 23). . . . U.S. corporation working funds totaled $86½ billion at the end of 1952, up $4 billion during the year (SEC report Apr. 20). . . . Non-U.S. gold & dollar reserves totaled $20½ billion at the end of 1952, the Commerce Dept. estimated Mar. 23. This compared with about $19 billion at the end of 1951. Foreign countries earned about $15.728 billion from sales to the U.S. during 1952 but spent $20.701 billion in the U.S. Foreign aid and private loans & investments, however, resulted in a net $1.182 billion increase in foreign gold & dollar reserves from U.S. sources. The sterling area sold the U.S. $2,735 billion worth of goods & services and received $2.899 billion in exports, $431 million worth of economic aid & $73 million in other remittances during 1952.

The Commerce & Labor Depts. reported Apr. 4 that $7.003 billion was spent on construction in the U.S. during Jan.-Mar. 1953, compared with $6.594 billion in Jan.-Mar. 1952. 1,131,400 new permanent non-farm dwelling units (including 57,800 public housing units) were started in the U.S. in 1952. . . . Printers' Ink reported in its Mar. 20 issue that a record $958,347,692 was spent on national advertising in magazines, Sunday newspaper sections and network radio & TV in 1952, up $82,242,965 over 1951. The 1952 magazine total was a record $552,698,748 (7.6% increase), TV $180,794,780 (up 41.3%), radio $163,453,466 (down 7%). Top Advertiser: Proctor & Gamble, which spent $38,573,995 in the 4 media. . . . The Agriculture Dept. reported Mar. 3 that Americans smoked a record 394 billion of the record 435½ billion cigarettes made in the U.S. during 1952. U.S. unmanufactured tobacco exports, however, slipped from 522,100,000 lb. in 1951 to 395 million lb. in 1952. U.S. imports of all types of tobacco dropped from 104,800,000 lb. in 1951 to 103,100,000 lb. in 1952. U.S. cigar consumption rose to 5,983,000 in 1952, up 4% over 1951. . . . The Agriculture Dept. reported Feb. 26 that U.S. wool production totaled 265,973,000 lb. in 1952, up 6% over 1951. Growers' prices averaged 53.3c a lb. vs. 97c in 1951. Growers' cash receipts: an estimated $123,873,000, down $95 million from the 1951 record. . . . The Textile Economics Bureau reported Mar. 11 that U.S. fiber consumption totaled 6,432,100,000 lb. in 1952, down 7% from 1951. Cotton consumption dropped 9% to 4.479 billion lb., wool consumption fell to 473,700,000 lb. and rayon & acetate use declined 5% to 1,212,500,000 lb.

*For references to previous items on subjects & agencies mentioned in News Section see Index Sections to this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE. U.S. Govt. agencies are indexed under U.S. GOVT.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medical Meetings. Reports to the American College of Physicians in Atlantic City Apr. 13-17: Dr. Lowell T. Coggeshall of Chicago U. said primaquine, a synthetic drug discovered in 1948, was both a curative & preventive of malaria. Dr. Thomas Francis Jr. of Michigan U. said studies of viruses causing influenza had produced vaccines which could be used in event of an epidemic. (A new influenza vaccine using live but weak 'flu virus in a mixture of mineral oil was described by Dr. Jonas E. Salk of Pittsburgh U. in the Amer. Med. Assn. Journal Apr. 3.)

Reports to Fed. of Amer. Societies for Experimental Biology in Chicago Apr. 8-10: Dr. Broda A. Barnes of Denver reported thyroid extract treatment as a method of heightening body temperature to lessen respiratory infection. Drs. Mortimer, Raymond & Arthur Sackler of Creedmoor Inst., New York, disclosed new evidence that overactive adrenal glands produce chemicals causing breakdown of tissue with resulting schizophrenia. A new drug, SKF 525A, which increased the activity of other drugs was reported by Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Phila.) & the Natl. Heart Inst. Experiments by physiologists & pharmacologists of the Chicago Medical School showed that the pancreas produces an anti-insulin hormone, glucagon, which causes an effect directly opposite to insulin. Together with insulin it helps maintain the blood sugar at a proper level.

Cancer. New gains in cancer study reported by the Amer. Cancer Society Apr. 25: Discovery of an unidentified new substance which may be important as an inhibitor of the growth of cancer cells; experiments with body chemicals as an aid to cancer detection; psychological tests which showed that cancer caused death more quickly in patients with repressed personalities; research on male rats which linked cancer with the pituitary gland. The Amer. Assn. for Cancer Research, meeting in Chicago Apr. 9-11, was told that: 6 mercaptopurine, a new chemical, had proven effective in prolonging the lives of acute leukemia sufferers for as long as 6 months; radioactive porphyrin, a chemical which seeks out cancer cells, had been used to make cancer more susceptible to x-rays; cures of cancer in mice were achieved in laboratory experiments by transferring cancer from mice into rabbits, which later produced radioactive anti-bodies that were re-injected to cure the mice. The Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. in Washington Apr. 2 said 8 out of 10 persons suffering from brain cancer had improved considerably after experimental atomic treatment. The Univ. of Chicago opened Mar. 14 its Argonne Cancer Research Hosp. constructed by the AEC at a cost of $4,200,000.

The Amer. Cancer Society reported in Chicago, Feb. 18, that 250,000 deaths from cancer occurred in the U.S. in 1952. 2,000 more men than women died of the disease.

Polio. A new vaccine (consisting of dead polio virus & mineral oil) capable of immunizing people against polio was announced Mar. 26 by Dr. Jonas E. Salk of Pittsburgh U. to the Nat. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in New York. Dr. Harold R. Cox of the Lederle Laboratory warned Apr. 3 against widespread use of the vaccine before further tests were made. The Foundation announced Feb. 24 it would spend $11 million for gamma globulin, a polio preventive, in the next two years. But it opposed Apr. 19 a Govt. plan for national distribution of gamma globulin for use "in a manner for which direct proof of efficacy is lacking."

Rodney Dee Brodie, 19 mos., separated from his Siamese twin by surgery in Chicago Dec. 17, suffered slight paralysis of the left side but was otherwise normal, his doctors reported Apr. 10. His brain was covered with skin in another operation Mar. 11. . . . **Dr. Robert L. King** of Seattle was installed Apr. 9 as Amer. Heart Assn. president at its meeting in Atlantic City.

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Cancer Society†	Dr. Robin C. Buerki, Henry Ford Hospital director	Pres.‡	Mar. 20
	Dr. Albert W. Dent, Dillard U. pres.	Pres.-elect.	Mar. 20
American Heart Assn.	Bruce Barton	Chrmn.	Apr. 12
American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers	Stanley Adams	Pres.	Apr. 23
Assn. for Education by Radio-Television	Mrs. Gertrude Broderick of U.S. Office of Education	Pres	Apr. 21
Canadian Assn. of Broadcasters	F. H. Elphicke, Vancouver station CKWX pres.	Pres.	Mar. 12
Canadian Daily Newspaper Assn.	W. A. MacDonald, Edmonton Journal pblshr	Pres.	Apr. 17
Natl. Assn. for Somatoprosthetics & Rehabilitation§	Dr. Alfred C. Fonder, Winnetka dentist	Pres.	Feb. 23
Natl. Fed. of Music Clubs	Mrs. Ada Holding Miller	Pres.¶	Apr. 13
Natl. Multiple Sclerosis Society	Oliver E. Buckley	Chrmn.	Apr. 23
	Edw. Locke Williams	Pres.	Apr. 23
New Friends of Music	Hans Busch	Exec. dir.	Mar. 15
Rockefeller Foundation	John J. McCloy, Detlev W. Bronk & John R. Kimberly	Trustees	Apr. 2

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

NYU-Bellevue Medical Center	Edwin A. Salmon	Director	Mar. 6
American Assn. for the Advancement of Science (incl. publications Science and Scientific Monthly)	Dr. Howard A. Meyerhoff	Admin. secy & ed. board chrmn.[a]	Mar. 26
	Gladys M. Keener	Exec. ed.[a]	Mar. 26
Washington Post	Herbert Ellison	Editor[b]	Apr. 19

†Withdrawal from Natl. Health Council announced Mar. 20 in reported belief that ACS could find better use for its $10,000-a-yr. contribution to NHC ‡Succeeded Mrs. Oswald B. Lord §Formed by dentists & surgeons to provide appliances to restore normal appearance to persons who lost parts of their faces by injury or surgery ¶Reelected [a]After criticism for allegedly "outmoded forms of scientific meetings & publications"; their defense: they opposed change from "programming important science merely to ballyhooing the importance of science." [b]Succeeded by Robt. H. Estabrook with title of editor of editorial page

WINNERS OF AWARDS

Films. Legion of Honor award Apr. 19 by French Info. Secy. Emile Hughes: to American film producer Walt Disney.

History. $2,000 Bancroft Prizes for distinguished writings in American history awarded Apr. 20 by Columbia U.: George Dangerfield for "The Era of Good Feeling," Dr. Eric F. Goldman for "Rendezvous With Destiny, A History of Modern American Reform."

Oratory. American Legion natl. oratorical prize ($4,000 college scholarship) awarded in Jersey City Apr. 20: Joel M. Bernstein, 17, Buffalo, N.Y.

Poetry. Gold Medal for poetry of Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters: awarded Apr. 16 to Marianne Craig Moore.

Journalism. Better Understanding Awards of English-Speaking Union of U.S. to newspapermen & broadcasters for contributions to intl. cooperation (Apr. 18): Carroll Binder, editorial ed. of Minneapolis Tribune; Seymour N. Siegel, MBS program dir. in N.Y.; Alfred Friendly of Washington Post; John Thompson of KNBC, San Francisco; Margaret Arlen of CBS, N.Y.; Ted Hallock of KOPJ-MBS, Portland, Ore.; Dorothy Greenwood, dir. Adult Education or Radio, U. of Minn.; Henry Mamet, dir. of radio at U. of Kansas City. . . . $500 Raymond Clapper Award Apr. 18 for "comprehensive and discerning" reporting of 1952 Presidential campaign: Charles T. Lucey, chief political writer for Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Johns Hopkins U. (Baltimore) announced Apr. 16 it would close its Walter Hines Page School of Intl. Relations, directed by Owen Lattimore, after the current academic year. . . . **Law schools** in the U.S. were criticized for educational inadequacies in an Amer. Bar Assn. survey issued in San Francisco Apr. 10. . . . **Oberammergau** (Germany) Town Council abandoned plans Apr. 15 for a Passion Play in 1954 to make up for the one prevented by war in 1940. Next presentation was to be given in 1960. . . . **James Forrestal's** personal papers & manuscripts were donated to Princeton U. Mar. 28. . . . **Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefanson's** library on polar regions was acquired by Dartmouth Apr. 2.

Dr. Courtney Craig Smith, 36, Amer. secy. of the Rhodes Scholarship, was elected Swarthmore (Pa.) Coll. pres. Apr. 7 to succeed Dr. John W. Nason June 30. . . . **Dr. Arthur H. Compton** resigned Apr. 11 as Washington U. (St. Louis) chancellor to devote 10 years to research in "science & its relation to human affairs." . . . **Reuben A. Holden** was appointed Yale U. secy. Apr. 12 to succeed Carl A. Lohmann June 30. . . . **Owen J. Roberts,** ex-Supreme Court justice, was named bd. chrmn. of the Fund for the Advancement of Education Apr. 14. . . . **Donald C. Stone,** a special aide to MSA Dir. Harold E. Stassen, was chosen Apr. 16 to succeed Paul M. Limbert as Springfield (Mass.) Coll. pres.

MISCELLANEOUS

State Legislation. A bill approved by the state House to ban public sale of fireworks in Connecticut after Oct. 1 was adopted by the state Senate Apr. 21. Meantime a special legislative committee investigated charges that ex-State Sen. Dominick Pedace, a member of the GOP State Com., tried to get $4,000 from people in the fireworks business to influence legislators against the bill.

A bill banning racial or religious restrictions on membership in the N.Y. State Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, was signed by Gov. Dewey Apr. 9. The group thus became the first major fraternal organization in the U.S. with such a ban. The bill had been backed by the N.Y. unit in defiance of the Supreme (national) Lodge.

Wisconsin 'Areacrats' Win. A state constitutional amendment redistributing State Senate Districts on the basis of "area & population" was adopted in a Wisconsin referendum Apr. 7. It replaced a rule that all legislative districts be equal in population. Rural representation was increased at the expense of city representation.

Taft Calls Newsmen Anti-GOP. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) charged in a *Look* article made public Apr. 6 that most Washington commentators & columnists "tend to be anti-Republican" and "critical" of the Eisenhower Admin. The GOP Natl. Com. had not done a good publicity job, he said. He proposed a Senate investigation of the Truman Admin. to provide material for a publicity drive which would expose Truman Admin. "failures."